CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28678.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	180	84
11-0	6-4		132	72
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	300	156
22-0	12-0		240	132
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
S. SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
P.&O. KINFAUNS	3669	600	L. H. Meade	12th "
S. SIAM	3033	500	H. T. Weigheil	19th "
P.&O. MIRZAPORE	3013	600	R. Harvey	26th "
S. ASSAM	3043	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
S. SIAM	3033	500	H. T. Weigheil	16th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
S. ASSAM	3043	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
P.&O. ROME	5749	1300	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
S. SIAM	3033	500	H.T. Weigheil	14th "
P.&O. PEKIN	5209	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
S. ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked S. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3357	700	E. Crowe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

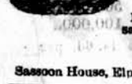
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
6th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggor	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	F. Morea	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 22, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES., CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, RUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 5th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,675 tons, on the 6th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

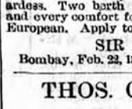
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	6th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3367	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

RELIABLE GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

USEFUL SUITS, FROM Rs. 30.

HOAR & Co., { CASH TAILORS. BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] Press.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,

IN EVERY DETAIL.

Air Beds, Cushions, and Pillows	Pipes, Cigars, and Tobaccos of every description
Baths, best London tin, with or without cover, look and strap	Pocket Canteens, completely fitted
Binocular Glasses and Telescopes	Pocket Filters, complete in Case
Camp Chairs of Wood to fold up	Pocket Drachm Flasks
Clothes and Courier Bags	Portmanteaux, Basil, Black or Solid Leather
Cocoa, Coffee and Tea, per packet	Razors and Shaving Brushes
CorkScrews and Lever Knives	Railway Keys
Deck Shoes	Railway Rugs
Deck Chairs, each	Sovereign Cases
Soiled Linen Bags	Sponge, Turkey and Honeycomb
Dressing Bags and Dressing Cases	Sponge Bags
Hammocks	Stationery of every description by the best makers
Hold Alls and Valises	Swimming Belts
Knives, Pocket, Camp, &c.	Syphon Taps, German Silver or Electro-plated
Marine Soap, Soap Case, &c.	Tea and Coffee Pots
Medecine Chests, in Mahogany, Oak, or Solid Leather	Tiffin Baskets, completely fitted
Milk, Condensed, Swiss, per tin, each	Travelling Caps
Overland Trunks, Leather, Steel, &c.	Umbrellas and Waterproof Clothing of superior manufacture
Opera Glasses	Uniform Cases
Preserved Provisions, Fish, Meats, Dates, Sausages, &c.	

Wines, Spirits and Liquors of the best Brands and of every description.

Writing Cases and Desks, specially fitted for the use of Tourists and Travellers.

N.B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

(Established for 16 years)

Are OPEN to receive a REASONABLE OFFER for the PURCHASE of their well-known BUSINESS, a "GOING CONCERN," up to the 10TH MARCH.

MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SEQUAH'S CURE OIL INSTANT RELIEF

For Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c.

An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia.

Is the best and only safe internal Pain-Killer.

Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THORPE & CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4 PER PAIR.

WHITE KID GLOVES.
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 2 PER PAIR.

WHITE KID GLOVES.
BEST FRENCH, Rs. 2-12 PER PAIR.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
FOR DRESS, Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
PER Rs. 1-8 DOZEN.

SPUN SILK SOCKS,
PER Rs. 5-8 PAIR.

SILK POCKET HADKFS.,
Rs. 2-12 EACH.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ANIMAL EYES.

WE are now shewing a Splendid Assortment of the above of the best manufacture, marked at LOW PRICES, and consisting of

TIGER, LION, BISON,
BEAR, HYÆNA, PANTHER,
BULL, SAMBHUR, BLACK BUCK,
WILD BOAR, and various others.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

YELLOW LEATHER POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

EXCELSIOR

SHAMPOO LIQUOR is a NECESSITY and a LUXURY. Invaluable for HEALTH and CLEANLINESS, and strongly recommended by Medical Men.

SHAMPOO

Liquor, by cleansing the Scalp, invigorates the WHOLE SYSTEM; and relieves the HEADACHE so frequently the result of Hot and Depressing Weather. The

LIQUOR

is especially serviceable in the Morning, making the Blood circulate freely, and inducing a feeling of LIGHTNESS and COOLNESS, as valuable as it is rare. It effectually prevents COLDS in the HEAD. Use it when bathing, and the Bath will never be complete without

KEMP'S EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

Price, Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRIOR. Rs. 1-4; postage Anna 1.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FELT HATS! THE LATEST SHAPES. TO-DAY!

TO-DAY. CASH PRICES. Rs. 8-6—FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., {HATTERS,} BOMBAY.

CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour and mild, in boxes of 100 each	Per Box	1	12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	"	1	12
O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw	"	1	8
O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	"	2	0
O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	"	1	12

JAVA GEMS.

O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape,	No. 1,	in Boxes of 100	Per Box	3	8
O K JAVA GEMS	No. 2	" "	"	3	4
O K JAVA GEMS	No. 3	" "	"	3	0

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Path, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

DRESS SUITS

LADIES' SUPERFINES, ELASTICS, TWILLS, FINE RIBS, DIAGONALS, BLACK CLOTHS.
Rs. 50, Rs. 55, Rs. 60.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! TRADE MARK. VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots	Re.	1	4 and As.	12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c..	"	1	4 and "	12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots	"	1	0	

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1892.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
Miss KATE DOUGLAS
AND
Miss FRANCES ROSS,
BY THE
BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY HARRIS.
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."
SHYLOCK .....Mr. Geo. C. Milx.
PORTIA .....Miss Kate Douglas.
NERISSA.....Miss Frances Ross.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box plan open daily at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, from 8 A.M. till 7-30 P.M., where seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House.

NOTICE.

TO MERCANTILE, MARINE OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a BERTHING MASTER for the Wet Docks of the Bombay Port Trust. Salary Rs. 150, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 180, with free quarters, or Rs. 30 instead. Apply in writing and personally to the Senior Dock Master, Victoria Dock.

MAURICE BEAN, Capt., I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay,
Port Office, Bombay, 26th Feb., 1892.

NOTICE.

WRITTEN offers for PROVISIONING H. M.'s Common Jail and the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay, for 1892-93, will be received at H. M.'s Common Jail, up to 11th March 1892.
Particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent, H. M.'s Common Jail and Governor, Government Female Workhouse.
Bombay, 22nd February 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 349 of 1890.

HARIVALUBDASS BALGOWANDAS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Khotwady, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
SITABAI, widow of RAMJEE RAGHOBA SACURCUR, ITOBA RAMJEE SACURCUR, and BALARAM BAPOO SACURCUR of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, all residing in a house, situate at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on Wednesday, the Thirtieth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Harivalubdass Balgowandass, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Sitabai, widow of Ramjee Raghoba Sacurcur, Itoba Ramjee Sacurcur, and Bilaram Bapoo Sacurcur, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the West side of the Bellasis Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement seventy-four and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No 533, now No 1784, old Survey No. 1-2571, and new Survey No. 4013, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No 692, street No. 82 to 86, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abacas Sacurcur, on or towards the south by the property of Abdool Kader and a Maradi Temple, on or towards the East by the said Bellasis Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Abacas Sacurcur, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of Sitabai, widow, or her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Watts and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th Day of February, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS
AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12 „
COQUETAS	„ 3	8 „

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
„ 2	„ 3	12 „

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CONCENTRATED
IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"ROYAL ARMS."
FANCY *FETES*, MALABAR POINT,
IN AID OF VARIOUS CHARITIES,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.
PROGRAMME :—
1ST DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1892.
Entrance, Rs. 3; Season Ticket-holders free.

4-30 P. M.
OPENING RECEPTION.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
GRAND FANCY BAZAAR,
CONSISTING OF 4 STALLS,
Under the Management of
H. E. Lady Harris, Mrs. Hogg,
Mrs. Breul, Mrs Arnott.

4-30 to 6 P.M.
THE CAFE CHANTANT,
(In the Eastern Verandah and Theatre Royal),
Under the Direction of Miss Croft,
Assisted by all the Musical Talent of Western India.

4-30 to 6 P.M.
RIFLE COMPETITION,
On the Range, Back Bay Sea Shore,
UNDER THE CONTROL OF
Major Von Donop,
Assisted by the Flower of the Bombay Army.
AFFINITY STAKES
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THE
WONDERFUL WISHING WELL.
BUCKETS OF PRESENTS
DRAWN UP.
All Prizes. No Blanks.

6 P.M.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
THEATRE ROYAL,
In the Dining Hall,
BY
POONA AMATEURS.

A
GRAND CHAMBER OF MYSTERIES,
Under the Superintendence of
Mrs. DIMMOCK, Assisted by Mr. WADIA.
All the Latest Wonders of the World.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS,
MAGICIANS AND CONJURORS, &c.,
FOR CHILDREN.
7 P.M.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND NIGHT.
Ladies' Session ..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Afternoon do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
Evening do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1 with free use of Skates.
NUGENT & CO.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the FANCY DRESS BALL at Government House are reminded that the Lower Gate only will be available for Entry and Exit.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
February 28, 1892.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE Stewards, W. I. TURF CLUB, will class, age, and measure Horses on SUNDAY, the 6th March, at the Mahalaxmi Race Stand, at 8 a.m.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
29th February, 1892.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DR. COLLIS BARRY will DELIVER a LECTURE in the above Institute on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1892, at 5-30 P.M.
Subject.—"THE PRINCIPLES OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS."
Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

H. F. WESTON,
Honorary Secretary.

BRUCE'S HALL OF MYSTERY,

FERGUSON ROAD, B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, PAREL,
NOW ON VIEW, 7 P.M. TO 10 P.M.
"LA METEMPSYCOSE," or the Story of Pygmation and Galatea realized, the Magic Statue turns to life and undergoes ten distinct transformations, each opposite in character. Prices of admission to suit all.

NOTICE.

OWING to the low RATE OF EXCHANGE now ruling, we are compelled to INCREASE our Prices 5 per cent. from this date till further notice.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1892.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, MATERIALS, &c., for the year 1892-93 will be received up to 4 P. M., on 7th March, 1892, at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where Forms of Tender and Specification and other information can be obtained.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

ENAMELLED STEEL WARE.

AGENT WANTED for a large German Manufactory of Enamelled Kitchen Utensils, iron signs, &c., who is to have the SOLE AGENCY and SALE on his own account.
The works are well renowned all over the World and will give full facilities to do a large and profitable business, but the Agent must necessarily dispose of large Capital. Offers with full particulars to be sent to C. D., 707, care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Berlin, S. W.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. FRAMJI C. MARKER invite Tenders for the ERECTION of TWO UPPER-STORIED BUILDINGS, in Apollo Street.
The plans, specification and estimates, may be inspected and copies of Tender obtained at the office of the Undersigned, to whom Tenders must be submitted not later than TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1892, at 5 P.M.
Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200.
The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GOSTLING & MORRIS,
Architects, etc.
Dalal Street, February 22nd, 1892.

USEFUL PRESENTS,
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.
Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, and 5½.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON and Co., Bombay, are now supplying 140 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE and SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI and BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER and Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY and GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE et FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET and Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK and Co.	Rheims.
AYALA and Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY and Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE et FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL et FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD and SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK and Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON and Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS and Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE et FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE and Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART and Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY and Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY and Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN and Co.	Stockholm
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY and Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztela E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Heriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

At the office of the Undersigned, REID BROTHERS and Co., of Edinburgh—

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY	at Rs.	27 8
FINE OLD SHERRY	at „	27 0
FINE OLD PORT	at „	32 0
VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT	at „	43 0

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW WADY AND AT ROWLEE STREET, IN THE VILLAGE OF SION, RESPECTIVELY, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gordhanlas Khatao Makanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Harichand Wittoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated, respectively, the 13th day of August, 1888, and 21st day of April, 1889, the following properties :—

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka hilly ground situate at Rowlee Street, in the village of Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 3952, and Street No. 1493, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 24, New No. 18364, old Survey No. 12, and Survey No. 610, containing by admeasurement 10276 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the north, south, east, and west by Government ground.

LOT No. 2.

At 4 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 4th Proximo.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 2385-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 4862, and Street Nos. 45-47, and in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 61, New No 611, old Survey No. 335, and New Survey No. 335, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east partly by the property of Nana Morojee and partly by the compound and Building of Baleramba Ragnoba, on the west by the public passage, called New Wadi, on the north by the property of Moroba Ballajee, and on the south by the property of Ramcrishna Morojee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Harrichand Wittoba and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st Proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—
A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Aboola bin Ahmed Minahi, and on account and at the risk of Motichund Harakchand—
1 parcel of fine pearls weighing about 50 chords.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, WATCHES, CHAIN, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on account of the concerned, a large quantity of fancy goods, such as gold and silver watches, chains, hosiery, shirts, knives, cotton bed covers, shawls, drawers, bracelets, elastic belts, cork screws, Turkish towels, candlestick, cad umbrellas, rubber toys, inkstand, scent bottles, Christmas cards, ladies' bags, pictures, mirrors, microscopes, pencils, photo frames, pictures, &c, &c.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 4th prox., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, below late Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture made to order, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany large size harmonium, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oilpaintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major WILLIAMS.
The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 6th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, books, wines, linen, a double B. C. F. gun, in case, by "Holland," a single barrel C. F. rifle, in case, by "Holland," racing and gentleman saddles and bridles, fowls, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman who has left India.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land with chawls, &c., suitable for erecting mills, residences, or bungalows, situated at Parel Road, next to the Chinchpoogly Fire Brigade Station, and a little further from the Great Eastern S. and W. Co. Mills.
Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, (Suit No. 504 of 1885, Rambai vs. Thaker Munjee Khetsey and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 7th proximo and the following days, at 5-30 p.m. each day until the whole is disposed of, put up for sale by Public Auction, the whole of the very valuable land containing 18,998 square yards in 23 separate lots.
For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, February 22, 1892.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COAL TAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
On account and at the risk of Abdulaly Moosajee—
111 barrels coal tar.
On account and at the risk of Hasambhai Noorbhai and Tyabjee Esmailjee—
200 barrels coal tar.
Landed ex s.s. R. Rubattino, and now lying at Victoria Dock, where they could be inspected by the intending purchasers.

SALE OF WHITE MULLS, JACCONETS, AND NANSOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Muncharam Purbhoodas (Luckmidas Khimji's Market)—
58 cases white mulls.
32 „ Jacconets.
10 „ Nansooks.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and colored piece-goods, and the following :—
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, marble table-, teapoys, hatstand, tripods, sideboard, meatsafe, bedsteads, clothes press, chest of drawers, pictures, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, almiras, wardrope, side saddle, etc., the property of Mr. C. Strewart, and others.
On account of the concerned—
D P B & Co—1—4 cases quarts biscuit Dubouche and Co.'s Brandy.
„ 2—8 „ flasks „ „
„ 3—2 „ ½ flasks „ „
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Grun Oppenheimer and Co—
O G & Co—B & Co—24-73—50 cases Lucca oil.
On account and at the risk of Moosa Hajee Ahmed.
G O & Co—M H A—2 cases sticks.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Manockjee Khimjee and Co.
M B / B / 20 } 3-8 6 cases 25-26 ' by 20 yards white mulls.
By order of Messrs. R. A. Parukh and Co. and on account and at the risk of Borah Tyebally Moola Tazkhan—
2 bales, each 245 rolls wall paper.
On account and at the risk of Hussonally Currimbhoy, ex s. s. Drachenfels.
F 335-337—3 cases gold paper of first quality.
By order of Messrs. Harrichand Muncharam and Sons, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Selby and Co. London, 6 pairs Colling's best axles with butterfly flaps and wrought iron bushes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double seated brougham in good order.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong built open carriage in good order.
1 second hand servicable dog-cart.
1 strong bamboo cart.
1 second hand strong landau.
1 handsome new landau.
1 strong office shigram.
1 Bengal cow and calf.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs. Leopold and Co., the valuable, handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery, ware China flower-vases, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, door curtains, &c., the property of a gentleman.
The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Adamjee Moolla Hussonally and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gangaram Chinnoojee Vanjari, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of December 1888, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of Fazundaree ground, containing by admeasurement 193 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a piece of Fazundaree ground, containing by admeasurement 319 and seven-ninths square yards, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Falkland Road, otherwise called Duncan Road, known in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Gungaram Chinnoojee Vanjari, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D ward No. 2177, and street Nos. 193 to 206, and bounded on the east by the property of Khanbai, widow of Parsee Rustomjee, on the west by the property of Khoja Hassum Purdhan, on the north by Falkland Road aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Bawa Sunkerdas Gopaldas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

Owned by the late Mr. Henry Cleveland and known as
1.—"CLEVELAND Bunder.
2.—"Flag Staff Hill."
On SATURDAY, the 26th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the abovenamed properties in two lots, by order of the widow of the deceased—
LOT 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground, including land along the creek reserved as a bunder for landing and shipment of the following classes of goods only :—
Fresh fish, fishing nets, firewood, cadjans, batty, chunam, hay, straw, dry fish, tiles, bricks, clay, earth, coals, fishing stakes, bamboos, bark baskets (empty), coke (loose), earthen pots, fruits (loose), hides (loose), kanker, limestone, oilcakes (loose) rafters, sand, stones, vegetables from and to Indian ports and goods to and from Customs Ports by native craft only except dutiable and restricted goods.
(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)
LOT 2.—The unsold portion of Flagstaff Hill, about 37,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.
The ground is free of rent.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 29, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th February, 1892, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee Shah Kasidas Tirmchund and on account and at the risk of Arab Abdul Nubee bin Ebrahim and Arab Alloo bin Abdulla, consisting parcels of Bussorai pearls, will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 29, 1892.

MENESSE and COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Stations at Wari Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings waste paper, and old records, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, GRAIN, SWEEPINGS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the godowns of the British India Steam Navigation Company, on account of the concerned—
A quantity of rice, grain sweepings, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
8 bales grey shirtings.
3 bales tweed shawls.
1 case khaker drills.
4 cases white calico.
2 „ white shirtings.
5 „ colored prints.
5 „ dhoties.
A Spaniel dog of high breed, good ratter, a regular beauty, the property of a gentleman.
On account and at the risk of Cursonjee Vundravun and Co.
G B M 1-9—9 cases printed handkerchieves 30 by 27½.
P H J S 75-89—5 „ „ 32 by 28½-29.
On account of underwriter.
2 bales G. dhootes and shirting.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B B. and C. I. Railway Company—
A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.
Also one hair cross containing one pair brushes, booked from Lahore to Grant Road, under parcel way, bill No. 442 of 1-2-91, consigned to Mr. R A Chamber.
Three buck skins booked from Church Gate to Chitor under parcel way, bill No. 6 of 23-1-90, by Messrs. S. Carlton and Co., to Mr. C. B. Biddulph.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, February 29, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical Engine Farrier, and every case of sheeing done.

NOW READY—6th Edition.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

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PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, all the MACHINERY of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS, at Tank Bunder, consisting of Boilers, Engines, Donkeys, various sorts of Saws, and Sawing Machinery, Finishers, Lathes, Pulleys, Shafting, &c., &c. Apply to

HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJEE,
At the Saw Mills, Tank Bunder, or at the Blue Mills, Gurupdeo.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

1. TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hyderabad or Secunderabad, on March 18th, twenty-two (22) ELEPHANTS, the property of the Mysore Government. These are all young, in good condition, well trained, and of various sizes. Ten (10) are males ranging from eight (8) feet in height down to calves. Five (5) of the males are handsome tuskers. The Elephants will be on view at the place of auction five (5) days before the sale.
2. TERMS. Half purchase amount to be paid at time of auction, and the balance within twenty-four hours, failing which the animal may be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.
3. All possible assistance will be given to buyers from a distance to take their Elephants by rail in special trucks.
4. For further particulars apply to

G. P. SANDERSON,
Superintendent of Kheddas, Mysore.
Mysore, 20th Feb., 1892.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES
OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF
GOVERNMENT LAND,
SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.
Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.
HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, 3-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Barry's Lecture on "the Principles of Chemical Analysis," 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th :—Longstone, (s), from Barry; Arabia (s), Busreh; Pachuma (s), Karachi; Norge (s), Cardiff; Baron Ardrossan (s), North Shields. Yesterday.—Siam (s), Aden; and King Arthur (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 27th :—Rome (s), for London, &c.; Normand (s), Rangoon; Caledonia (s), Karachi; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.; Kentigern (s), Hamburg. Yesterday.—Etolia (s), Dunkirk; and Assyria (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hajeen entered the dock on Saturday and the s. s. Kentigern left it on Friday, and the s. s. Brahman, on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, direct per extra s. s. Nizam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I Railway, for the week ending, 6th February, 1892, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1891 of 3,587 maunds and Rs. 2,605 in the earnings.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Nathoo Nansey, living at Falkland Road, reported to the police that his son Madhowjee, about 12 years of age, went out to play on Thursday afternoon, and has not since returned home.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Virjee Jeewan, residing in Kalbadevi Road, has made a report to the police that on the night of Thursday last, his room was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 603, stolen from a box.

FIRE AT COLABA.—On Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in Scott's Press, at Colaba. The fire was extinguished by the mill-hands before the arrival of fire-engines. The damage is estimated at Rs. 300, and is attributed to the friction of some machinery.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—The secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 400, being the amount of donation given by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., to the hospital.

PARSEE GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—The first two matches of the 1st ties were played on Saturday last, and were won by Messrs. D. M. Dastoor and P. R. Divecha respectively. D. M. Dastoor 3-6, 6-4, 6-2; and P. R. Divecha 6-0, 6-3. The third match will come off this (Monday) morning, at 7-30 a.m., between Messrs. J. M. Divecha and J. S. Banaji.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—On the morning of Thursday last, at 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a cattle-shed, situated at Dadur Road, belonging to Jagannath Prag, a milk-man. The shed was entirely gutted in a short time. Jagannath has reported to the police that at the time his servant raised the alarm of fire he saw one Prag Sewdyal running away from near the shed, and he suspects that Prag set fire to the shed, because he is on hostile terms with Prag. The police are making enquiries into the matter.

MUSICAL AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] and Officers, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Excelsior ..... J. Riviere.
Overture	Romantique ..... Koler Bela.
Gavotte	Herzuebhon ..... Burald.
Selection	Lo Puito Damour ..... Balfe.
Valse	La Plus Belle ..... Waldteufel.
Galop	The Tourist's ..... Fredhe.

A COACHMAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Purbhoo Mackoo and Jeewan Bala, both coachmen, were charged, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with administering stupefying drugs to Lalloo Hurry, also a coachman, and robbing him of two silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 20. The accused and the complainant are employed as coachmen in a stable at Bapoo Khote Street. On Thursday last the accused administered a stupefying drug to the complainant, and when the latter became unconscious the two accused removed the ornaments from his person, and ran away. When the complainant regained consciousness, he reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused, and recovered one of the two ornaments from a Marwaree, with whom the accused had pledged them. The case stands adjourned pending further enquiry by the police.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Eleazer Essoobji Sauker was charged with assaulting Joseph Samuel Dhoker, on December 20. This attack upon the complainant, who was cut and bruised about the head with an umbrella, and received some severe treatment to other parts of his body from the accused, was the result of complainant deposing evidence against him in a judicial proceeding heard at the High Court. Accused denied the charge, which the medical evidence and that of eye-witnesses sufficiently bore out. The Magistrate found the aggressor guilty, and as a previous conviction was proved against him for assault imposed a fine of Rs. 70, from which sum Rs. 50 were awarded to the complainant as compensation. The Magistrate bound over the accused to keep the peace towards complainant in Rs. 250 for six months.

THE CYCLISTS' DINNER AT BANDORA.—Fifteen of the Bombay Cycling Club rode out to the Maiden Hall Hotel, on Saturday evening, where with fifteen others, cyclists and guests, they did ample justice to a very good dinner provided for them by Mr. Ruttonjee Jamasjee, the genial proprietor of the hotel. When the eatables had been despatched a small programme of toasts and songs was gone through, adding much to the pleasure of the evening's entertainments. "The Queen," "The President of the Bombay Cycling Club," "The Vice-President," "The Captain and Secretary," "Cycling," "Bombay Cycling Club," "The Visitors," and "the Press," were proposed, and responded to by Messrs. Watson, Gostling, Smetham, Pell, Strong, Derry, Ashle, Penton, Roughton, Brown, Chambers, and Dr. Gray, some of the speeches being of a very amusing character. The musical part of the performance being ably supported by Messrs. Brown, Pell, Jones, Dan Houghton, Gostling, Entwistle, Strong, and Pillow who presided at the piano, very much pleasure was also given to the company by a couple of recitations from Mr. Lidbetter. This may be considered as the inaugural dinner of the Club, and as such, was a most undoubted success. The room and entrance to the hotel were gaily decorated for the occasion with flags and the badge of the club, made by Mr. J. P. Watson.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TELEGRAPH CLUB.

AN excellent evening's entertainment was given by the members of the Government Telegraph Recreation Club, on Friday evening, before a large audience, under the patronage of the officers of the department, and the enthusiastic applause that was bestowed upon the contributors was indisputably an indication of the pleasure of the audience in the items on the programme. After the orchestra had played a spirited march, the "company" contributed a glee in excellent harmony. Miss G. Bazely followed with a song that was appreciably received. "The Dispensary Doctor," an Irish comic song, by Mr. T. Burke, was very amusing and took well; whilst "Whispering Hope," a duet by Mrs. A. Pitcher and Miss G. Bazely, was sweetly sung and merited its appplause. Mr. J. Mackinnon's "I could'nt help but laugh" was so capably rendered that his audience really couldn't help but laugh themselves, and merrily too. The second portion included some excellent songs and a banjo march by Mr. H. Pitcher, who drew forth a vigorous encore. The last item on the card was an original song, in Oriental character, by Mr. E. G. Wood, entitled "Mr. Balajee Vinayek's return from England," and was faithfully yet drolly maintained. It was an excellent conception of the Hindu gentleman, who declaimed his experiences over the *kalapani*, which were very funny, and called forth an encore, to which he responded with a banjo solo. The committee of management, including Messrs. Hutchinson, Parrott, Mathews, Long, Pitcher, Rowe, Ritchie, and Dalby are entitled to the warmest acknowledgments of their guests. Dancing commenced shortly after ten, and was maintained with vigour till an early hour next morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST BUDGET ESTIMATES.

THE following Memorandum on the Budget Estimates of 1892-93 which were sanctioned at a special meeting on the 23rd instant, has been issued :—

The estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1892-93 are herewith submitted as required by Section 52 of the Port Trust Act, 1879.

In preparing these estimates the Chairman has had the assistance of a Special Committee, consisting of Mr. A. T. Beaufort, the Hon'ble Jazalbhoy Visram, and Mr. R. S. Campbell.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Victoria Dock.—The original estimate of cost was 94 lakhs and the total expenditure up to the 31st March of the current year will amount to 90 lakhs.

It is proposed next year to complete the clearing of the channel and the paving of the pier head, which are together estimated to cost Rs. 44,900, and will, with the proportion chargeable on the same for Engineering, workshops and stores departments, raise the expenditure by about Rs. 51,800, leaving an unappropriated balance from the loan of Rs. 3,48,000. The works to be carried out next year will not, however, complete the dock, for there are still berths without the shed accommodation and cranes required to make up the full complement, but further expenditure in this direction has been postponed by the Trustees until called for by extension of traffic.

New Works Ordinary.—Under this head provision is made for various small works, the cost of which, estimated at Rs. 30,015, will be met partly from the loan of 1885 and partly from the sum of one lakh set aside annually for the reduction of the Capital debt or the prosecution of works such as those that are chargeable to Capital. The more important of the proposed works are the following :—

Two additional 30 cwt. hydraulic cranes to be provided on the Harbour Wall, Prince's Dock, for the use of the coasting trade, Rs. 16,000. Extension of the Workshop premises by the erection of permanent quarters for the Khullasees and the enlargement of the pattern loft, Rs. 6,740. Encasing columns of Warehouses B. C. and D in fireproof material, Rs. 4,065. Provision is also made under the same head for the cost of maintaining the Capital Flotilla, estimated at Rs.8,750, which will be met from receipts from Revenue.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The Revenue from all sources is estimated at ..... Rs. 47,84,190
And the Expenditure, which includes the provision of one lakh for the reduction of debt, is estimated at Rs. 47,50,370
Leaving a surplus of ... . Rs. 33,820

Bunder Properties, including Land.—The estimates are for the most part based on the actual receipts of the calendar year 1891, but it has been necessary to modify the figures in some cases so as to allow for recent changes that will in one way or another affect the various sources of income next year. For instance, under present arrangements, troops that formerly came to Bombay are now going to Karachi, so the receipts from toll on troops had to be reduced from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 25,000 only. A reduction in like manner had to be made in the receipts from ground rents and wharfage as in 1891, the income from Mody Bay Estate under these heads was swelled by the charges on large quantities of coal that the B. I S N Company for a time landed there, but the Company having now returned to Mazagon, there will be no corresponding receipts next year.

On the other hand, the Warehouse accommodation having been increased by the addition of the Warehouse formerly leased to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, more business will be done there, and this justifies the expectation of a small increase of Rs. 3,400. The receipt from Basin rents, owing to an alteration in the scale of rates, will also, it appears, be more by Rs. 1,700. And the amount of commission payable by the Municipality for collecting town duty will be more by Rs. 5,184, as it is estimated that the collections will be larger. But these increases only partially meet the larger deficiencies mentioned above, so that the total estimated revenue for next year under bunder properties is less by Rs. 20,907 than the revenue of 1891.

Wet Docks.—It will be seen that in the year ending 31st December 1891 the revenue earned at the Docks amounted to Rs. 23,47,384, but the same revenue can scarcely be expected next year, as the exports of wheat and oil seeds, which contribute a large share of the revenue of the Docks, were exceptionally high in 1891. In framing the estimates for next year allowance has on the one hand been made for a considerable decrease in the exports of these articles and on the other hand for the acquisition of fresh revenue expected from the further growth of the coasting traffic, the exports to Persia and ports of the Red Sea by steamers of the B & P S N Co and the increased importation of piece-goods, machinery, and sugar, with the result that the revenue from Dock Dues on goods stands at estimated at Rs. 17,90,000, which is less by Rs. 25,779 than the sum actually earned in 1891.

Exports being less, the charges for unloading carts will also be less, so the sum entered in the Budget on account of this work shows a decrease of Rs. 8,957 as compared with the actuals of 1891.

Cranage has been increased from Rs. 84,378 to Rs. 92,000, because ten additional cranes have recently been provided to meet a demand for them, and as this is an increase of about 10 per cent. in the number of cranes, a corresponding increase of Revenue is naturally expected.

Merewether Dry Dock.—From April to December 1891 of the current financial year, a period of nine months, the receipts amounted to Rs. 56,554. Supposing a proportionate sum to be earned in the remaining three months, the revenue for the year may be taken approximately at Rs. 75,000. It should be borne in mind that the Dock was only opened in March last and that many vessels had without doubt already made their arrangements for docking elsewhere this season, but the advantages obtained by painting vessels in the climate of Bombay during about nine months of the year are so manifest and the Dock is so conveniently situated and has such an advantage from being independent of tide, that it is sure to be largely resorted to ultimately, and it is considered that the estimate for next year of Rs. 1,10,000 is no more than may reasonably be counted on seeing the success that so far has been obtained in the first year.

Interest and Miscellaneous.—The Reserve Fund was drawn on last year to make good the deficiency of Rs. 48,889, so there will be a corresponding reduction in the amount of interest derivable from that source. Interest on current deposits is estimated at Rs. 17,800, which is calculated on the sums actually paid by Banks in the last half-year, and the interest on Provident Fund Investments, owing to the annual growth of the Fund, has been estimated at the increased sum of Rs. 11,290. Engineering chargeable to Capital Works is for the purposes of account provided in this part of the Budget, but at the close of the year is cleared off to the debit of such works. The small value of the Capital Works to be undertaken next year has diminished the provision on this occasion.

Port and Pilotage Accounts.—The estimates are dependent on the estimates of trade at the Docks and Bunders and like those estimates are much the same as the actuals last year, but the sudden demand for freight in Bombay last year and the low rates for freight from Europe brought a large number of vessels here in ballast that only paid half port dues and the estimates provide for a full payment.

EXPENDITURE.

The Establishments of the Trust and the rates of pay are as they have been sanctioned by the Trustees and require no explanation. Revenue for the reason already mentioned under the head of Interest and Miscellaneous, namely, that the capital works to be carried out are of small value, will next year have to bear a larger proportion of the cost of engineering. This has had the effect of increasing the revenue expenditure, but the engineer's establishment has not been increased.

It has been necessary in the estimates for the Sassoon Dock to provide for the dredging of the dock at a cost of Rs. 8,900, in order that proper facilities may be made available for troop barges, and for the rebuilding of Inspector's quarters at a cost of Rs. 3,794.

At the Warehouses the allotment for coolie hire has had to be raised by Rs. 800, because of the larger revenue estimated for, and Rs. 3,076 has had to be provided for the renewal of trucks and trestles required for the transport and storage of goods.

At Mody Bay, the Elphinstone Estate and Mazagon, three revenue offices require to be rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 6,056.

One of the chief items of expenditure under Wet Docks is dredging, which, including depreciation of plant, is estimated to cost Rs. 2,34,500, the increase, as compared with past years, being due to the larger area and greater depth that have now to be dredged.

Another large item is the payment for Hamallage, but it requires no explanation, as the Contractors are paid a percentage of the dues on goods.

The maintenance of cranes shows an increase, more cranes having been provided, and the electric lighting of the channel and entrance is increased by the addition of two lights required for Victoria Dock entrance and the communication passage between the two Docks.

The estimated expenditure on the Merewhether Dry Dock is based on the actuals of the past nine months, and it will be noticed is exclusive of interest on Capital cost which is merged in the Interest Account at page 19 and would separately amount to about Rs. 55,681 per annum.

Provision has been made for the payment by the Trustees as agreed of a moiety of the salary of the Health Officer of the Port and of the cost of his Establishment. Provision has also been made for the half cost of the Harbour Police, but the fact of this having been done is not to be taken as in any way binding the Trustees to make such a payment as the question is still under consideration.

Provision has been made for the payment to Government next year of the first half-yearly instalment of the Sinking Fund of the Victoria Dock Loan, which is due on 1st November 1892.

G. MEREWETHER, Chairman.

Bombay, 9th February 1892.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE thirty-first annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, Churney Boyd Road, Girgaum, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya occupying the chair.

The following was the directors' report :—Your directors beg to submit to you for adoption their annual report and the half-yearly audited balance-sheets and profit and loss statements for the year 1891. The income of the year, under report, amounts to Rs. 74,060-8-6. Out of this, the payment of an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 20 per share, for its first half-year, absorbed Rs. 18,000. Deducting from the balance the sum of Rs. 17,900-6-8, written off to machinery deterioration fund, and Rs. 1,278-9-11 for payment of income-tax, there remain, together with Rs. 1,550-7-4 brought forward from the last year's accounts of profit and loss, Rs. 38,431-15-3 at your disposal, which the directors recommend to appropriate as follows :—Rs. 27,000 for payment of a dividend of Rs. 30 per share for the second half-year of 1891, Rs. 11,000 to carry to machinery deterioration fund, and Rs. 431-15-3 to next year's account. Your directors have added to your machinery 8 Platt's gins at a cost of Rs. 2,467-6-6, including erection charges, and have disposed of, at cost price, two ring doublers out of the four added last year, and seven looms from those ordered out in connection with the mill extension, as these machines were not needed. Your directors record with deep regret the death of their colleague Mr. Jairajbhai Makanji, which sad event occurred on the night of the 10th October last, and, as a mark of respect to the deceased, had closed the mill on the succeeding day. Your directors regret to report the occurrence of two fires at the mills during the year, the one on the 16th November, which was discovered from the dust chimney, and the other on the 30th December, in the new blow-room. The first fire was got under control with the assistance of the Bombay fire-brigade, and the second was put but by working the mill fire-engine. The amount of loss and damage consequent upon both the fires, though small, has been fully covered by insurance. Your directors cannot allow this opportunity to pass over without mentioning that the growth of the first fire was checked by the strenuous exertion of the operatives, principally of the spinning and weaving departments. Your directors have to request you to confirm the appointment of Mr. Mulraj Khatau-bhai made by them to fill up the vacancy on the board, caused by the death of Mr. Jairajbhai Makanjee. The other vacancy on the board, caused by the resignation of Mr. Bhicooba Sazba, your directors did not think is necessary to fill up. Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee and Dwarkadas Dhurumsey retire from the board, by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. Your mill property is now insured at Rs. 13,78,000. Your directors have ordered out a new boiler from Messrs. Yates and Thom of Blackburn, which has now arrived.

The directors' report was approved and adopted. Mr. Luckmidass Khimjee and Mr. Dwarkadass Dhurumsey were re-elected as the directors of the company. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Rupsing Mathooradass were appointed as auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each per year. A dividend of Rs. 30 per share for the second half-year of 1891 was declared. A vote of thanks was passed to the agents, and the directors of the company for the able management of the company's affairs during the last year. The customary compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

THE Bombay Graduates' Association has addressed the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, on the subject of the Election of Fellows of the local University by its Graduates as follows:—It appears that in pursuance of the suggestion made by the Government of India in the final orders passed by it on the subject of the draft University Bill, his Excellency the Governor proposes to allow the Graduates of the University of Bombay to elect two Fellows annually. The privilege, however, is confined to M.A.s and holders of equivalent or higher degrees. What these words convey exactly is not free from doubt. When this subject was discussed by the Senate of the Bombay University some members were of opinion that as the offer was worded local LL.B.s might be excluded. However, the Senate, though in favour of including the LL.B.s, thinking it to be a matter between the Graduates, and the Government accepted the proposal without ascertaining exactly what the offer was intended to convey. While cordially thanking the Governments of India and Bombay for this introduction of the principal of election though in a very small measure, in a direction in which it was very desirable. The managing committee of our Association is respectfully of opinion that the electorate if restricted only to the M.A.s, M.D.s, and M. C. E.s will be a narrow one, not at all representative of the body of Graduates at large, excluding, as it will, the whole of the large class of Bachelors of Laws who are not Masters of Arts at the same time. The committee of our Association ventures to think that it could not have been the intention of the Government of India to exclude the Faculty of Law altogether from the Electorate in Bombay. They are of opinion that the practice in Calcutta has been influenced by the fact that there is a large body of Graduates of the Calcutta University who hold the M. A. degree. But in this respect there is a great difference between Bombay and Calcutta. While the number of M. A.s in Calcutta is close upon a thousand, in Bombay they do not number more than a hundred. The committee further begs to point out that in the Faculty of Law, the LL.B. is the only degree, and that the mental discipline and academical culture gone through by a candidate for the LL.B. degree is in no way inferior to that in the case of the M. A. degree. We may even venture to submit that the holder of the LL.B., degree may be said to be possessing higher academical training, as he has under the rules of the University to study for two years after taking his B. A. degree, while one can pass his M. A. only in a year after his B. A. The committee of our Association, therefore, trusts that the Government will, in the light of these facts, see the inadvisability of thus restricting the right of election in Bombay, and will be pleased to extend the same to the large class of Graduates who have been admitted to the degree of LL.B. who, we may be permitted to say, as a class have distinguished themselves in the various walks of life which they have chosen.

THE MOWRA BILL.

THE Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association have addressed a representation on the Mowra Bill to the Secretary to Government, Bombay Legislative Department. In it they say :—

Having regard to the fact that the population who will be vitally affected by the contemplated piece of legislation are mostly ignorant of the English language it is evident that the time allowed to them to study and understand the real scope and character of the Bill in their own vernacular is wholly inadequate. Taking this fact into consideration along with the fact of the extensive area covered by the districts of Thana and Kolaba, it is a question whether that wide publicity, which it is essential should be afforded on a measure of this nature, has been given to the people of those districts, with a view to enable them to submit such representation as may be deemed necessary and proper. The Council venture to opine that no such publicity could have been afforded in so short a time. And it cannot be alleged that the matter can be regarded as of an emergent character. If is impossible not to deprecate hasty legislation of the kind, especially legislation which proceeds on principles which are open to public controversy and which embody provisions calculated to excite grave popular discontent. That the proposed Bill threatens proprietary rights and arbitrary interference with the liberty of trade cannot be easily gainsaid. And so far, the Council contend that the principles on which it is founded are open to reasonable challenge. This feature of it affords an additional and a stronger reason why time should be allowed for a deliberate and careful consideration. For these reasons the Council of the Association pray that the first reading of the Bill, which is fixed for the 29th instant, may be postponed for a reasonable period of time so that the Council of the Association and other public bodies may have an opportunity of making a fuller representation on the subject.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Ameer of Bokhara has informed the Governor-General of Turkestan that, having heard of the distress prevailing in some parts of Russia, he has decided, in order to give proof of his attachment to the Russian throne, to place the sum of 100,000 roubles at the disposal of the Czarewitch, the president of the Central Relief Committee.

A REUTER'S telegram from Zanzibar, dated Feb. 6 says :—A trading licence to contribute towards the cost of police protection having been imposed at Mombasa by the British East Africa Company, according to a scale varying in proportion to the extent of the merchant's business but not exceeding Rs. 160, except for liquor licences, some seventy-five British Indian native merchants at that place defied the proclamation, and were imprisoned for three days, after which they were released.

THE Irrawaddy Flotilla Company have not, we believe, suffered very materially from the extension of the railway from Toungboo to Mandalay, inasmuch as they have a monopoly of the trade by river, and the line runs through the landlocked eastern districts. Now, however, they have the prospect before them of keener competition in the future, for the branch line from Meiktila Road station to a point on the Irrawaddy opposite Pokoko has been taken in hand. The alignment which has been finally decided upon, seems well calculated to develop railway traffic. At one time it was proposed to make the extension from Samon sixteen miles north of Meiktila Road, direct to Myingyan, and thence to construct a branch along the left bank of the river to a terminus facing Pokoko. But this would have given a roundabout route to the latter town from Rangoon, whereas if the great trade which centres at the junction of the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, is to be secured communication with the sea must be as direct as possible. The line now being constructed will be very direct, and there is every reason to believe that the railway will be able to place goods at the Pokoko ferry, or to carry them thence to Rangoon, at cheaper rates than are now charged by the Flotilla Company. The passenger traffic should also be very large, as the fares by train will be cheaper than those by steamboat. At present the railway touches the left bank of the Irrawaddy only at Prome and Mandalay, but next year there will be trains running into both Myingyan and the new station facing Pokoko. Upper Burma is developing so rapidly that there should be room both for the railway and the line of steamboats. Competition may bring down the rates charged by the latter, but this will be to the benefit of the country and the people generally.

THE official full-power trial of the new first-class gunboat Plassy, 2, Lieutenant-Commander W. F. Gunn, built for the Indian Government, took place at the mouth of the Thames on February 6, under the supervision of officials from the Admiralty and the Sheerness Dockyard Reserve. The Plassy was subjected for a three hours' continuous run under natural draught, the results of which were very satisfactory. The pressure of steam in the boilers was 128lb., and with the engines working 231 revolutions per minute a mean horse-power of 2485 was developed. The speed attained on the three hours' run averaged 16·6 knots. The steam steering-gear worked satisfactorily. The Plassy returned to Sheerness Harbour the same evening to complete the preparations for her departure to India. Her sister gunboat, the Assaye, 2, Lieutenant Commander Langdon, has been passed out of hand at Sheerness as fully equipped and ready for sea. Both vessels had orders to leave Sheerness on the 12th February for Bombay.

Now that the British troops in India are about to be re-armed with the new magazine-rifle, it may interest all ranks says the *Pioneer*, to learn that the arm has been so improved as to make it an effective weapon in every way. Sir Henry Halford, who has recently been visiting India, speaks of Mark II. in the highest terms of praise, and his opinion as one of the best shot in the world should carry great weight. He is a practical man as regards shooting and not a theorist, and he holds that the Lee-Enfield will now stand every test that can be applied to it. Mark I. was a failure, as we know, 14,050 of that pattern having to be returned to England from this country last year.

THE Mysore Government has issued a number of regulations regarding the competitive examination for the Civil Service of Mysore, one of which is that every candidate must be a B.A. at least. In this respect the Mysore Civil Service needs higher qualifications than the Indian Civil Service.

THE additional grant of twenty lakhs to be made to the East Coast Railway during the ensuing financial year will enable the engineers to complete some of the southern sections more rapidly than was at first anticipated. With 120 lakhs to spend in the twelvo months, they will be able to open part of the line for traffic in 1893. The bridging of the Kistna at Bezwada and of the Godavery at Rajamandry will be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has decided, with the consent of the Government of India, to build two short lengths of feeder lines in connection with the existing railway system. The first of these, some twenty miles in length, will run from Sultanpur on the Eastern Bengal line to Bogra, a town which will furnish a large amount of both passenger and goods traffic. The second will be from a point east of Durbhunga on the Tirhoot Railway to Jainagar on the borders of the Nepal Terai. This may possibly be undertaken as a famine work. If there is a late monsoon and distress becomes very marked in Behar and Northern Bengal, other feeder lines may be undertaken with a view to giving the people employment.

DR. ROCHARD has communicated to the French Academy of Medicine a specific discovered by Dr. Calmette, of Saizon, for the bite of the cobra capello. It is simply a hypodermic injection of chloride of gold, made before the symptoms of asphyxia show themselves. Dr. Calmette claims to have tested this remedy on rabbits and other animals.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople, dated Feb. 8. says that M. Cambon, French Ambassador to the Porte, after acknowledging the receipt of the reply of the Porte to his last Note on the Chadourne incident, adds that, though unable to share the views of the Porte on the matter concerning the question of principle, the French Government nevertheless considers the incident closed.

THE question of the cost of fortifying Heligoland has come before the Reichstag, and excited some adverse criticism from Herr Bebel and others. The following estimates show that the island is likely to cost Germany a good sum of money :—Initial expenses for the fortification of Heligoland, £69,750; telegraphic communication with the Continent, £3,200; fortifications, £245,000; arming artillery, £190,000; Government buildings, &c., £60,547.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says an expedition has been projected for the purpose of liberating the fifteen Austrians still detained by the Mahdi. It is to start from Vienna at the end of March if the necessary funds are forthcoming. The projector of this hazardous expedition is Lieut. Varges, an able Austrian officer, who has recently returned from a tour which he made on horseback across British India. Lieut. Varges proposes to start from Massowa, and to proceed via Keren and Kassala to Omdurman, returning with his rescued prisoners, provided he succeeds, via Egypt.

A DISCIPLINARY court has found Count Limburg-Stirum guilty of having improperly criticised the new commercial treaties in the columns of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, and has dismissed him from the public service.

IT is announced that the Czar has conferred an Order upon the French workman who denounced the Englishmen, Cooper and Bednell, for attempting to obtain a pattern of the new Russian rifle.

THE POSITION OF SILVER.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is published :—

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th February, 1892, stating that the attention of the Chamber has been directed to the telegrams recently received from Europe to the effect that America had invited the different Powers to a Conference for the purpose of considering the Silver Question, and inquiring whether, in the event of the proposed Conference being unable to fix a ratio between silver and gold, and America being forced to abandon her present bill dealing with the purchase of silver, the Government of India propose to take any action with reference to the position of silver in this country. In reply, I am to say that it would be impossible for the Government of India to offer any assurance as to the course which they might take in a hypothetical case which would only arise upon the assumption (1) that the Conference referred to in Reuter's telegrams is held; (2) that it is unable to fix a ratio between the two metals; and (3) that America, thereupon, determines to abandon the legislation under which the State is at present compelled to purchase a certain amount of silver.

"I am, however, to add that the Government of India recognises the great importance of the subject to which you have invited their attention, and will be glad to be favoured with any recommendations which, in view of the possibilities referred to, the Chamber may desire to make.—I have, &c., J. F. Finlay."

The Chamber of Commerce, in replying to the Government of India, say :

The fluctuation in the Indian exchanges, to which the Committee desire to invite special attention, are the great rise which took place in 1890, and the great fall which has taken place in 1891, and the first month of the present year 1892. In 1890 demand bills on London rose from 1-4$\frac{1}{2}$, to 1-9, and since then have fallen to 1-3$\frac{3}{4}$. It is, in the opinion of the Chamber, impossible for men of business to feel any confidence in the future value of the rupee, and they believe that such a state of things restricts the investment of capital in this country, and seriously hampers legitimate enterprise. It appears to the Committee that there is no complete remedy for these great fluctuations in the exchange between India and England, except either the establishment, by international agreement, of a system of free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio, or the adoption of a gold standard by India. Some hold that a partial remedy would be found in the adoption of a silver standard by the United States of America, which would have the effect of steadying the value of silver in relation to gold, and of preventing so great a fall in the price of silver as would otherwise occur; while others hold a contrary opinion. Failing these remedies, the Committee see nothing in future, except the gradual demonetisation of silver by one country after another, violent and endless fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, and a fall in the value of the rupee relatively to gold, the extent of which it is impossible to predict. The recent decision of the Austro-Hungarian Government to adopt a gold standard indicates very clearly what is likely to happen if special measures are not adopted to settle the question. Under these circumstances the Committee experiences considerable difficulty in making definite recommendations, as it is necessarily not so well informed as to the probable action of foreign Governments, as the Government of India must be. The remedy which would be attended with the least risk appears to the Committee to be an international agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio, and the nearer such ratio might be to the market rate of the day, the less would be the immediate disturbance of trade. The Government of India will, no doubt, be able to form its own opinion as to the probability of any such agreement being arrived at either in the present day or at some future time. While the Committee are of opinion that the adoption of the free coinage of silver in America might not have the effect expected by many, still it appears to them that the Government of India would be following a safe policy in promoting the holding of an International Conference on the subject, and in offering such inducements as it reasonably can, to bring about an international agreement. If success cannot be secured in this way, there appears to be nothing before us but the prospect of endless fluctuation in the relative values of silver and gold, attended with a fall in the value of silver of indefinite amount; and the Committee think that in such case the Government of India should take steps to have the question of the advisability of introducing a gold standard into India carefully and seriously considered by competent authorities.

THE RECENT RIOT AT CALCUTTA.

LORD FRANKFORT'S REPORT.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD FRANKFORT has passed the following opinion upon the evidence taken by the Court of Inquiry into the Alipore riot :—"Having carefully read over the evidence I am of opinion, (1) That the crowd was allowed at first without objection to occupy part of the 17th Bengal Infantry lines near the road, but that on the police clearing the road, the crowd pressed much further on to the 17th Bengal Infantry lines, and the sepoys, about fifty in number, considered it necessary, to prevent damage being done to their barracks and lines, to stop them going further on the ground. (2) That the sepoys gradually used more force to upset the stalls of the natives selling drinks, &c., and came at length into contact with the police. (3) That the police objected to the crowd being shoved back on to the road, and that a sepoy tried to hit one of them with a stick, was arrested, resisted, and was hurt in the scuffle. (4) That the arrest of the sepoy in his own lines infuriated the other sepoys and that they began an attack upon the police and crowd, using sticks and throwing missiles: that Lieutenant Davidson and Captain Carbonaro, when appealed to for help by the police, acted promptly and effectually in suppressing the disturbance: that the police reported that no officer of the 17th Bengal Infantry would assist them because Captain Carbonaro did not go at once to the scene of the disturbance, whereas Captain Carbonaro went at once to the 17th Bengal Infantry lines and ordered the fall-in to be sounded, which was at once obeyed by the men, showing that Captain Carbonaro's judgment was right and that the regiment was in hand: that the police authorities ought to have warned the officer commanding the 17th Bengal Infantry of the crowd likely to assemble, and to have asked for assistance beforehand."

The above is dated the 20th instant. It has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, together with a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, for his information.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Caledonia, 1,670 tons, Captain E Griffiths, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Normand, 1,989 tons, Captain J Jonasen, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Longstone, 1,515 tons, Captain W G Thompson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Barry (27th January), with a cargo of 3,022 tons, coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W F Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with 84 cases opium, a general cargo and 87 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Shaw, two Misses Shaw, two others, and 156 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Percy Gambrill, Mr and Mrs Heatley, Miss Heatley, Mr and Mrs Gresham, Mr N M Petit, Mr Teckchund, Mr S F Graham, Mr Theodore Fratel, Mr and Mrs Jugel Ressow, Mr J Jones, Mr N M Patel, Mr and Mrs E de C Williams, and 143 deck.

THE Mac Iver Line s s Etolia, 2,113 tons, Captain R Jones, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Higginson and three children, Captain and Mrs Williams and two children, Lieut and Mrs Pinhey, Mrs A E C Casey, Mr and Mrs Tucker and two children, Mrs Parker, and three children, Mrs Smith, Mrs Gleenway and child, Mrs Hunt and infant, Major and Mrs Walker, and two children, Lieut Haworth and Surgn-Captain Elliott.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain T P Naylor, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Bagdad—Le Compte de Kuntzel Bessef and Le Baron Edward de Nolde. For Busreh—Mr Hajee Yassuff Khoja, Mr Mahomed Hajee Abdoola, Mr Ahmed bin Abdoola Vaid, Mr Essabin Hajee Alli, Mr Ahmed Hajee Yasuff Khoja, Mr Alli Hajee Yasuff, Mr R Savelkh, two ladies, Mr Salabin Mussaffa, Mr Shaik Yassuff, Mr Esoffalli Tayaballi and four others, Mr Abdoolladin Cumroodin and three others, and 30 deck. For Karachi—Captain W Powell, Lieut and Mrs Scoones, Mr Dadabhoy Maneckjee and 25 deck. For Mahomeh—Mr Mahamed Salomon and Mr H Ahmed and friend. For Muscat—Mr Hajee Rasid and 10 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Longstone (s)	Thompson	Barry, Jan 27.
	Arabia (s)	Gimblett	Busreh, Feb 14.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE new Patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Menist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

DRAWING-ROOM Etagere-tables.—Just unpacked a Consignment of these Fashionable Side-tables made of Metal in Black with Gold, Copper, Bronzed or Platinised.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WE call special attention to our large Assortment of beautiful Carpets and RUGS of all sizes and qualities from "Kashmir," "Amritsar," "Delhi," "Jeypore," "Bhokara," and other places, from Rs. 30 to 400. —S. J. TELLERY & Co., 8, Esplanade, Fort.

TO LET, from 1st April, TWO BUNGALOWS, at Khambalia, now in the occupation of Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee. Apply to M. M. CAMA, 5, Bell Lane, Fort.

RECEIVED FANCY CIGAR STANDS, with Musical Boxes, Rs. 25, Rs. 30, and Rs. 50, play two Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS No. 1 per lb. Rs. 2; No. 2 per lb. Box Rs. 1-12. CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, per lb. Rs. 2; CHOCOLATE NOUGOTS, per lb. Rs. 2; CHOCOLATE DROPS per lb. Rs. 1-4.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

AT R. SCOTT & Co.—The following Thoroughbreds FOR SALE:—Paragon, Prince, Jester, and Songster. Also a few Saddle and Harness Horses.

WANTED, a SMALL BUNGALOW at Bandora, Parli Hill, or Varsova for three months. Apply "W.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, for the Punjab, a good Practical Mechanical ENGINEER. A Parsi with some knowledge of sugar refining preferred. Permanency to good man. Apply personally or by letter to Mr. H. S. ELWORTHY, Watson Hotel.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for large and small Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

FOR SALE.—Handsome DOG-CART, good as new, (Colclough & Sons, Dublin,) set English-made harness and stable kit, Rs. 350; Arab horse, just under 14 hands, aged, but full of work, goes either harness or saddle, carries lady, Rs. 250. If sold together Rs. 550. Address "XX," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, at R. SCOTT & Co., Owner having left India. 1. Ches. W. MARE, "FINELY," 7 years, 15.1, passed Cavalry Charger; has been regularly used as such, up to great weight, fast, first-rate fencer, broken to double and single harness; quiet and free from all vice, sound. Rs. 1,000. 2. Ches. A Galloway "Sunbeam," 5 years, 13.2 (W. I. T. C. Certificate,) broken to Saddle; Good fencer; quiet, free from vice, sound, Rs. 500.

FOR SALE.—A pair of splendid Dark Iron Grey WALERS, height about 16 hands, go well, and are perfectly quiet in Single and Double Harness. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO LET.—From 15th April, The FLAT, over E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s offices, now occupied by Mr. Branson, to whom apply.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all atest improvements, Rs. 600.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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NOTICE.

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DURING THE FANCY *FETES*,

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ON MARCH 4TH AND 7TH, 4 TO 6 P.M.

AFFINITY STAKES.

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Bombay, Feb. 20, 1892.

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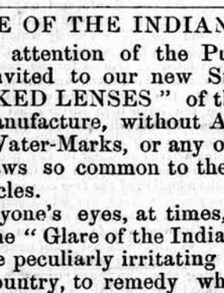

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.

An advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 96⅛; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was put down to the same extent, say, to 2¼ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¼. Bar Silver declined ½d. per oz. to 41 7-16; and Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents. at £69½ and £68⅝, respectively while in New York the metal was ¼ cent down, at 90⅜, with demand Exchange on London ¼ higher, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 100,000 ounces of Silver at 90·80 to 90·85 cents per oz. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at Thursday's enhanced quotation of 1s. 3⅜d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £150,000 in Silver to Bombay. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 96; Exchange on London was 1½ centime down, at fcs. 25·22½.

There has been no further change in the value of Silver in London to-day; but in New York an advance of ⅛ cent has taken place, at 90⅝ cents, with Exchange unaltered. Rupee Paper has declined in London 1-16d. in Fours, at £69 3-16, and ⅛ in 4½ per Cents, at £68¼. The Exchange Banks have reduced their buying rate on India by ⅛d., making it 1s. 3⅜d. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper has been put down ¼ per cent. to 2½ per cent.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday, with prices ¼ to 1d. lower. Madras prime qualities were firmer, but Bombay Common quality were 2d. per lb. lower. The total quality sold was 700,000 skins, out of the 910,000 offered. The Sheep Skin Sale opened with no improvement.

The Wheat Market remained dull at a further decline of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 7½d. for the former, and 7s. 4½d. for the latter, per cental ex-quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,520,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was quiet, and Bombay Seed to arrive was 3d. per quarter lower, at 40s. 3d. per quarter, ex-quay.

Spot Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening, and arrivals quiet, the sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of ready-Mid Americans remained at Thursday's reduced rate of 3 11-16d.; and Arrivals were unaltered in all positions. Surats also were unchanged in value. The day's imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed with a hardening tendency; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, of which 400 are East Indians. Spot American Cotton is unchanged; but arrivals are 3-64d. higher. East Indian Cotton is unaltered for Bombay and Bengal descriptions; but "Good" Westerns and "Fair" Coconadas are ⅛d. lower, while Tinnevellys have declined 3-16d. per lb. The day's Imports are 23,000 bales. The Manchester Market remains quiet.

A considerable diminution in the volume of Cotton business passing in Liverpool took place during the week ending yesterday, the total Sales having been 21,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 44,000 bales (including only 1,000 East Indian); while the amount forwarded to consumers 9,000 bales smaller, at 65,000, bales. The Imports were 4,000 bales greater, at 88,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 17,000 bales; and as it stood yesterday, it was 578,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 647,000 bales above that held in 1890. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 70,000 bales, and of Surats there were 28,000 bales more in sight; the comparative figures now showing an increase in the total Supply for all Europe of 1,168,000 bales as against last year's, and of 1,777,000 bales against those of the year before, and a decrease in Surats of 258,000 bales, and 206,000 bales, respectively. Spot prices were 1-16d. per lb. lower in Liverpool yesterday than on the preceding Friday; while American Arrivals had receded 5-64d. per lb.; the rate for ready Mid.-American Cotton having been 1 3-16d. lower than in 1891 at the same time, and 2⅛d. less than the price ruling in 1890.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 1-16 cents yesterday; but Futures for May were 5 points higher, at 6·94 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales, making the week's figures heavier than in both the two previous years, the excess in Receipts this year being now 231,000 bales as against last year's, and 679,000 bales compared with those of the year before to the same date. The quantity in sight yesterday was 7,860,000 bales, compared with 7,710,000 bales visible a week ago. To-day, the market has been virtually unchanged, at 7 1-16 for spot Cotton, and 6·95 for May Futures. The Receipts in 13,000 bales, compared with 24,000 bales and 11,000 bales in the two previous years, respectively.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	141,000	123,000	85,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	34,000	108,000	64,000
" " Continent	62,000	64,000	35,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,018,000	5,787,000	5,339,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,544,000	2,427,000	2,253,000
" to Continent do.	1,773,000	1,914,000	1,718,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,210,000	740,000	583,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,740,000	3,511,570	2,933,439
" " Surats	240,000	498,463	446,230
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,630,000	1,111,870	1,043,481
" London	7,000	18,000	13,000
American afloat	220,000	230,000	140,000
East Indian "	10,000	20,000	44,000
Total...	1,927,000	1,389,870	1,240,487
Price of Mid-Americans	3 11-16d.	4⅛d.	6 1-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 3-16d.	3 15-16 d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	¼d.	15-16d.	1⅛d.

A very small business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day, and the feeling has been quiet; but no further fall in prices has taken place. Exporters have bought 200 bales of new Oomrawattee, at Rs. 162; and Spinners have taken 100 bales of new Wurda, at Rs. 168; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 144½ per candy, this being all that has transpired.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent for export, the former market having been steady, and the latter quiet, but prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,610 bales.
Wheat	40,027 cwts.
Linseed	26,863 "
Rapeseed	1,801 "
Gingelly	5,925 "
Groundnuts	3,087 "
Castorseed	4,192 "

FREIGHTS are steady. The Altonower (s) and Henriette H (s), for March loading, have been fixed at 19s. 6d. per ton; and the White Crop (s), for May loading, at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weaker again this morning, with three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 1-32d., and only one seller of Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 3⅞d., but with little or no business passing either way, and rates closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight 1·68⅛.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at a decline of ¼ per cent. in Fours for Money and Account, which became ⅜ before the market closed, final quotations having been 105 3-16 for cash and the coming Settlement, and 105 1-16 for the 30th March account; 104 being still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Some transactions in Cotton Mill Scrip have been reported to-day, and prices have declined in several instances to our revised quotations; otherwise the market has been quiet and unchanged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MONIER-WILLIAMS—Feb 6, at Acton, wife of T F Monier-Williams, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—COUCHMAN—Feb 10, at All Saints', South Lambeth, Charles Francklin Atkinson, son of late Capt G F Atkinson, Bengal (now Royal) Engineers, to Edith Couchman, daughter of late Robert Couchman, of Sittingbourne.

STAFFORD—WARREN—Feb 9, at Queenstown Church, H L C H Stafford, Capt. R E, son of late Major-Gen W J Fitzmaurice Stafford, C B, Bengal S C, to Violet Laura Pennefather, daughter of R L Warren, of The Crescent, Queenstown.

THORNHILL—LAWRENCE—Feb 3, at All Saints' Church, Eastbourne, R Thornhill, to Kathleen G Lawrence, daughter of W H Lawrence, J P, late of Bengal C S, and granddaughter of late Gen Sir G St P Lawrence, C B, and K C S I.

DEATHS.

ANNAND—Feb 4, at Brighton, S Annand, late Bengal C S.
ASHFIELD—Jan 26, at Hammersmith, Major W, Indian (Bombay) Staff Corps, aged 59.
BIRD—Feb 4, at Highbury-hill, Harriet Augusta, widow of Major-Genl J F Bird, Madras Army, aged 81.
BOULDERSON—Feb 4, at West Brighton, Mary Ann, widow of Col J C Boulderson, Madras Army, aged 76.
GRANT—Feb 11, at Household, Nairn, N B, Lieut-Col J A Grant, C B, C S I, aged 64.
PHELPS—Feb 6, at Eastbourne, Amelia Matilda Hughes, wife of the Rev W W Phelps, late Chaplain, H M, Indian Service.
THOMAS—Feb 8, at Shirley, Dorothy, widow of Rev H Thomas, Chaplain, H E I C S, and daughter of the late T Dealtry, D D, Bishop of Madras, aged 71.
TOOGOOD—Feb 9, at Cornwall-gardens, O Toogood, J P, late Bengal, C S, aged 63.
TOKER—Feb 4, at Kenfield Hall, Petham, near Canterbury, R E Thomson, J P, son of late E Toker, of Ospringe, Kent, aged 84.
WALKER—Feb 2, at Balham, J Walker, late of Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, Lucknow, aged 82.
WARD—Feb 8, at Elgin-avenue, W. Augusta Mackenzie Ward, widow of late James Ward, of Bombay, aged 76.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FORREST—February 24, at Malabar Hill, the wife of L. R. W. Forrest, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PETERS—February 27, at the Free Church Mission House, Gowalia Tank Road, Mary, the beloved wife of Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Peters, I. M. D., and daughter of the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji, Free Church Mission, Bombay.

AHMEDNAGAR.

BIRTH.

BUELL—February 27, at Ahmednagar, the wife of T. Buell, Mathematical Teacher, American Mission High School, Bombay, of a son. (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1892.

ONE of the essentials, if not the greatest of them all, for Indian agriculture is water. To this truism we may add a second, namely, that it is necessary that it should be of the right kind. Water from canals is not invariably the best, even where it is possible to provide it. The tendency with canal water is for the people to over-do the irrigation, especially in the Deccan, where there are Government canals, and the supply happens to be generous. There the tendency is to water-log the soil. We are not going to enter on that question, however, at present, but to deal with the subject of well-irrigation. In the Deccan well-water is usually sweet, and the danger in its use lies in the soil itself. Water upon clay soils is ruinous, and the most fertile Deccan soils are for the most part full of clay. In Guzerat there are certain kinds of water which are sweet, but tend to clog the pores of the soil, and there are others which hold salts in solution. As a rule the sweet water which clogs the soil holds lime in suspension, and wherever this is put to the soil it combines with any clay there may be in it, and hardens it. But the worst kind of water supplied by wells is that holding salts. These differ in their effects, according to the salts in solution. For certain crops there are wells containing salts which are more productive than sweet wells. The best tobacco is grown under such wells. Other wells, which probably hold chlorides in solution, are fatal to any soil, and destroy the crops. It will generally be noticed, by those conversant with the subject, that the salt wells are usually shallow; and this accounts for the fact that a well which is so salt as to be undrinkable and useless may be found close to another which is quite sweet and used for irrigation. The sweet well has been dug deeper, and has gone through the salt stratum into a lower one, which contains sweet water. The question then arises why do not the people always penetrate through the salt into the sweet stratum of water? The reason is that there is very often a layer of quicksand where water is first struck, and that the brick core of the well has not been able to sink through it. Most wells in Guzerat are built on the surface of the ground, and gradually lowered by undermining. If the quicksand blows in before the core can get through, it will never penetrate, and the water is either salt and useless, or of very poor supply. Eventually the well fills up, and often the pressure breaks the brick lining or core, and the well becomes useless.

Hitherto the people seem to have found no improvement on such wells, but this year in parts of the Ahmedabad districts the problem of making such wells fit for use has been solved, and the solution is of great public interest. The system has been successfully tried; in fact thus far there have been no failures. A band of Punjabis offered to make salt wells sweet for a sum of Rs. 25 for each well, if successful—"no cure no pay." In fact they appear to have bored with screw boring machinery down the centre of the well till they came to the sweet stratum, some 25 to 50 feet from the surface of the ground. As soon as the stratum was struck the supply of fresh water rose and filled the well, apparently displacing that from the salt stratum. The level of the well water is said to have risen some feet. The total cost of the operation is stated by the people to come to Rs. 45, including the Rs. 25 donation. The extra Rs. 20 was for bullock labour and other expenses. In one village alone 8 wells were thus rendered useful, and the demand for this process is extending to other villages. This is essentially a matter which should be encouraged. The process has probably been tried extensively in the Punjab, and imported thence by these people. It is a natural one, and the machinery appears to be of an European pattern. In fact it is a modification of the artesian boring system. Whether artesian wells themselves would be a success in Guzerat is a question which has never been fully determined. An attempt was made in Surat and failed, but we believe no greater depth than 300 feet was arrived at. This is in no way conclusive. The depths at which water has been found are very various. At Grenelle it was reached at 1,798 ft., at Kissingen 1,878 ft., at Passy 1923 ft., and at Louisville 2,086 ft. In Algeria, where there is an enormous system of such wells, turning a desert into a vast agricultural country, the depth of the water stratum is much less, 40 to 100 ft. in most cases. Guzerat is a country in which irrigation from rivers is difficult. The surface is too level and too porous, the flow slow, and the loss of water great. It would be well worth while to set the question of artesian wells finally at rest by a boring which should render certain the existence or otherwise of an underground supply of water. This is of course a geological question, and it appears to us that geology does not deny the existence of such a supply. There is a trap formation on the eastern borders of Guzerat, and there are trap dykes in Kathiawar. There is granite in the Panch Mahals, and granite in Kathiawar. Between the two lies the great plain of Guzerat. Until a rock substratum is reached by boring, and this may not be till a depth of 1,000 feet or more, the non-existence of an artesian supply is not proved. Setting aside this, there is proof that wherever salt water is to be found there is a good chance of finding sweet water beneath it and at a moderate depth. This is a matter which would repay immediate attention on the part of Government.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD observed at Whitechapel the other day that social questions in India are always delicate and thorny. We may find an illustration of this safe and well-considered remark now in a social question that has put the Bania community of Bombay into something like a ferment. The Bania or trader community here is divided into about forty or fifty castes and sub-castes, and is estimated to number over 15,000 souls. In all ordinary social questions each caste or sub-caste has preserved its autonomy, and all petty disputes and questions affecting the particular caste are settled by the whole body of caste men in public meeting, assembled generally at the residence of its headman. But, outside the pale and jurisdiction of each individual caste, there are several large questions affecting all the Bania castes as a body, questions such as marriage with an out-caste or a non-Bania, or with a member of another religion, or liquor-drinking, or crossing the *Kalapani* to England. Such questions are considered to be communal questions, and, as it would be impossible for 15,000 people to meet and settle them, the Banias of Bombay have, from as early as A. D. 1695, founded a sort of upper house called the Mahajan, consisting of several hundred Banias, men of light and leading from the different Bania castes, with a *Seth*, or head of the Mahajan, to preside over their deliberations. After passing through many vicissitudes, this Mahajan has long grown effete, more especially as, for a decade or two, no such large questions have cropped up, and no Mahajan meeting has been held. The office of *Seth* or headman also fell vacant with the death of the last incumbent about eight years ago. The leading caste in the Mahajan are the rich Kapole Banias, consisting of about 4,000 souls, the caste to which the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and the late Mr. Karsondas Mulji belonged, and now including such well-known citizens as Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas and Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, the self-sacrificing and courageous widow-marriage reformer. For several years the Kapoles have been formed into two divisions, one somewhat akin to the progressive party or liberals, and the other what may be called the conservatives. It so happened that a member of the latter division was some time ago convicted of being the worse for liquor. The offence being proved, the question assumed a very serious aspect in the caste, as the Hindu Shastras hold liquor drinking to be one of the five heinous sins. The so-called conservative Kapoles punished the offender, who happens to be very well connected, with the usual penance of going to Nasik, shaving the moustache, and performing the *prayaschit* ceremony. The progressive Kapoles took exception to this, as they thought, mild treatment of a heinous offence, and held a meeting of their division at the residence of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, to which they invited the leading members of the different Bania castes, and submitted for their opinion the proceedings of the other section of the caste. The meeting came to the conclusion that the offence was one which deserved to be considered and adjudged by the Mahajan as a whole, and not by the conservative Kapoles as a division. At the same time the leaders assembled thought that the old Mahajan having become effete, and the office of the headman being long vacant, it was necessary to reconstitute a new Mahajan on some good basis, and then submit this liquor-drinking question for the consideration of the newly-appointed Mahajan. With the above view the meeting appointed a committee of five leading Bania gentlemen, including Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett and Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, to find out the leaders of the different castes, and hold another meeting of these leaders within a month. The committee began working, when all of a sudden the son of the deceased Seth of the Mahajan, who had never called any meeting of the Mahajan after his father's death, called by an oral invitation, and at twenty-four hours' notice, a meeting of the old effete Mahajan, and after numerous protests, which were recorded, the meeting of about 200 Banias amidst much uproar appointed a new head of the Mahajan in the person of the distinguished public benefactor, Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas. The committee, and the leaders who appointed the committee, were taken by surprise at this sudden proceeding. About 400 delegates from the different Bania castes have already been appointed at meetings of castemen, and, according to the mandate received by the committee, they will hold their meeting early next month to reconstitute the Mahajan, frame rules, appoint a managing body, and after that, consider the particular liquor-drinking question which has brought matters to this pass. Our Gujerati contemporaries are devoting columns to this matter, numerous handbills are being distributed broadcast in the native town discussing the issues *pro* and *con*, and the excitement among the Bania community is intense. We trust the forthcoming meeting will proceed coolly with their deliberations and reconstitute the old effete body in such a way that it may really represent the wants and wishes of the affluent Bania community of Bombay. Such a body would be useful to the public and to the Government in a variety of ways.

IN his interesting and suggestive address to the Anthropological Society, the retiring President, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, drew attention to the desirability of carrying out on an adequate scale of the cranial and facial measurements of the representatives of the different races which have made their home in India. The anthrometric method has been employed with great success by scientists in Europe for the elucidation of ethnic and sociological problems. In India the fact that the different races are by no means so intermixed and blended as in Europe, opens a wider field for the satisfactory application of the calipers with a view to obtain the necessary data for the classification of the different elements of the population. The lecturer laid stress chiefly on the indications to be derived from the exact measurement of the human nose as a means of assigning to everyone his rightful place in the scheme of creation. It is very doubtful whether the nose in itself can be safely taken as the index of racial, intellectual, and moral qualities, and it is very difficult even to imagine how the greater or less length or breadth of that organ can be regarded as being in any way indicative of the size and convolutions of the brain on which a man's individuality must always mainly depend. Socrates, if judged by the "nasal index," would have fared badly when compared with the doubtless better favoured men who condemned him to drink hemlock. Mr. Disraeli more than once drew invidious comparisons between the "snub-nosed Franks" and the better endowed Eastern races of which he constituted himself the champion. But when all is said the snub-nosed Frank has held his own in the struggle for existence with his eastern competitors—and with the aquiline North American Indians. It is all very well to quote M. Topinard, who gives a hundred fair-haired Frenchmen a nasal index of 63, an Englishman an index of 67, a Scotchman of 70, and an Irishman 67·3, while the United Kingdom blend receives 65·3, and say that the Frenchman wins the race by a nose. In some things the French excel, in others they are excelled by their neighbours. Can any one venture to account for the divergence of gifts and qualities by the length and breadth of the nose? We may without offence refer to the historical fact that the nose of the prisoner of Wilhelmshaven was more shapely, more Imperial, more Roman, than that of his Sclavic protagonist, at whose hands he came to such utter grief. There is no reason, however, why noses should not be measured and classified just as Dalton has measured and classified the markings on the finger tips of individuals, which are indices which never vary, while all else are mutable. That anthrometrics have an important *role* to fulfil, there can be no doubt. The only danger is that too much importance may be given to one class of measurements, which may prove to be very misleading. Broca first drew attention some twenty years ago to the utility of facial measurements, and especially to that of the nasal region which he considered to afford the best racial tests. But his calipers were applied to the nasal orifice in the skull, the proportion of length to breadth in which he held to afford an indication of the transition between the ape and the man. Professor Topinard soon after applied the measurements to the living nose, and the system has been applied to tracing the origin of the mixed races on the French departments. That Professor divides the human nose into two types, the high, narrow, and projecting; the low, broad, and flat. There are intermediate stages of development, which may be reduced to three or five. For convenience it may be taken that the average nose will come under one or other of these three classes: (1) leptorhine, the long and narrow, (2) the mesorhine or medium, (3) the broad and flat. These three types accord with the division of mankind made a century ago by Cuvier:—the white race, with long and narrow nose; the yellow with medium, and the black with broad and flat noses. To arrive at the nasal index the receipt is simple enough, measure with a pair of calipers the breadth in millemetres of the base of the nose and the vertical height from the base of the nose to its root. Multiply 100 by the nasal breadth and divide by the nasal height. Thus the index is ascertained and many problems are solved. The white race has an index

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE RIOTING IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, FEB. 26.

The Emperor William rode through the streets of the city, this afternoon, unattended, and was cheered by the crowds.

Renewed attempts at disorder were made this evening, but the police dispersed the gatherings.

A NEW MINISTRY FORMED IN FRANCE

PARIS, FEB. 26.

After M. Bourgeois, a Radical, had failed, Senator Roubert, Republican, succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, which includes MM. De Freycinet, Ribot, and Rouvier.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, FEB. 28.

M. Roubert, in addition to the office of Premier, has taken the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, whilst MM. de Freycinet, Rouvier, and Ribot retain the portfolios of War, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, respectively, which they held in the previous Ministry.

M. Constans, formerly Minister of the Interior, is not included in the new Cabinet.

DEATH OF M. VULCOVITCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 26.

M. Vulcovitch, Bulgarian Agent to the Porte, who was stabbed on Thursday and seriously wounded, has succumbed to the injuries inflicted on him.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26.

The Treasury purchased to-day 100,000 ounces of silver, at prices ranging from 90·80 to 90·85.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY BETWEEN MOMBASA AND VICTORIA NYANZA.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Papers relating to the construction of a railway between Mombasa and Victoria Nyanza were presented to Parliament yesterday. The Government proposes, especially with a view to the repression of slavery in Africa, to pay £15,000 towards the cost of the survey, which it is estimated will entail an outlay of £20,000.

THE STOPPAGE OF WORK IN COLLIERIES.

A general stoppage of work in collieries employing upwards of a quarter of million hands is almost certain to take place on March 12 in accordance with the resolution adopted by the National Miners Federation, which was telegraphed on the 13th inst. It is, however, hoped that a stoppage for one week will suffice to exhaust present stocks. Prices have already risen.

THE UNEMPLOYED RIOTS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, FEB. 28.

Renewed disturbances occurred here yesterday and several severe conflicts took place between the mounted and foot police and crowds of unemployed in various streets of the city. Many were injured and a number of further arrests were made.

The socialist journal, *Vorwarts*, appeals to the workmen to abstain from rioting and looting.

EXPULSION OF MR. DE COBAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The House of Commons has adopted the resolution, expelling Mr. De Cobain, Member for Belfast, East.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 27.

Sir Asman Jah's mother died on Wednesday morning. Much sympathy is felt for his Excellency in his bereavement. Mr. Plowden paid him a visit of condolence last evening.

The Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah has gone out tiger-shooting in the Warrangal district. He is accompanied by the Resident and Mrs. Plowden.

The Stanley Opera Company are performing nightly at the Laik-ud-Dowlah Theatre, Secundrabad. The "Yeoman of the Guard" was well acted on Thursday night. Miss Cissie Denver as Elsie won much applause by her exquisite singing. Praise is due to all, but special mention must be made of Miss F. Stanley, Mr. Wentworth, and Mr. Driscoll.

Sir Roper Lethbridge and his son leave for Madras to-morrow.

THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

It has been decided by Government to alter the steamer Guide and place her at Sandheads as a pilot vessel. The whole of the pilot service has protested against this, representing that the vessel is entirely unsuited for the purpose in view of the weather she would have to contend with and the absolute danger to life which would be involved.

PRINCE DAMRONG.

Prince Damrong left yesterday for Darjeeling.

ANTI-OPIUM MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, FEB. 27.

Another public meeting on the opium question was held this evening, at Mangalwar Peth, Mr. Ganpatdas, merchant, presiding. Several speeches were made pointing out the evil effects of opium and condemning Government traffic in opium. Resolutions adopting memorials to the Prime Minister and the Electors of Great Britain and congratulating Miss Sundrabai Powar on her work were unanimously passed. Three cheers for the Queen-Empress brought the proceedings to a close.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Orest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchinsk and Possiet.

Bangkok-Saigon route interrupted.

Telegrams for Salvador except for Libertad can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar, at noon, on the 1st March

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The last Session of the present Parliament has begun very tamely. The Queen's Speech is short, grammatical, and devoid of novelty. It is exactly what had been anticipated for some months past. Irish Local Government is put in the forefront, whether for show or use remains to be seen. The other contemplated measures include the increase of small holdings, "assisted" education in Ireland, Procedure on Irish and Scotch Private Bills, and our old friend, the Indian Councils Bill. District Councils are mentioned, but whatever happens nobody at present supposes that the desire put into her Majesty's mouth that "it may be possible to consider the provisions as to English local Government which, for want of time, it was necessary to omit from the former Bill," is capable of realization. The only approach to a surprise is the reference to a proposal to revise the existing agreements between the Government and the Bank of England, but it was known previously that Mr. Goschen is still hankering after one-pound notes, and that he hoped to achieve his object in connection with the introduction of Bank Charter Bill. In the Lords where the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne was moved in a remarkably promising speech by the youthful Earl of Dudley, and seconded by another rising young nobleman, Lord Lamington, the debate was of brief duration, even for that assembly not given to undue loquacity. Lord Kimberley once more resumed his place as leader of the Skeleton Party in the gilded chamber, Lord Rosebery's time not yet having arrived to assume the position for which he is destined. The criticism offered by Lord Kimberley was mildness itself, and as the Prime Minister pointed out, it might but for the look of the thing have remained unanswered. Etiquette compelled the reply that Lord Salisbury vouchsafed. There was one point in the Premier's speech that was evidently intended for foreign rather than home consumption. He pointed out that although Lord Kimberley professed to disagree with the Government respecting Egypt, there was, so far as his language was concerned, no difference between them. At any rate if there was any difference it was one of means and not of ends. Lord Salisbury expressed the earnest hope that "no foreign country"—France to wit—"will believe that the English people after all that they have done and sacrificed will ever abandon Egypt either to the supremacy of any other Power, or to the destruction of disorder and anarchy. The new Duke of Devonshire, who had just previously taken the oath as a peer of the realm, confined his remarks entirely to expressing sympathy with the Royal Family.

It is generally conceded that of all the allusions made in both Houses to the touching paragraph in the Queen's Speech—a paragraph penned by her Majesty herself—those uttered by Sir William Harcourt were the most suited to the occasion both in thought and expression. In other respects, the doughty second-in-command of the Gladstonian forces proved an inadequate substitute for the old Parliamentary hand. Sir William Harcourt is unrivalled in his own line, but unfortunately for himself he has not the power of adaptation that Mr. Gladstone possesses in such a remarkable degree. The latter would not have confined his remarks chiefly to denunciations of an address delivered some time previously in the provinces by the head of the Government. Previous to this rollicking performance, Sir William had referred in graceful terms to the late leader of the House, and in no less graceful words to Mr. W. H. Smith's more brilliant successor. So far the honours of the debate on the Queen's Speech are decidedly on the side of the Unionists.

Our experience during the past week has shown us how sadly Mr. Gladstone will be missed on both sides, but more particularly upon his own when he disappears from the public gaze. Mr. Balfour can, to say the least, hold his own against any orator in the opposition party except Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. John Morley, his admirers must sorrowfully admit, after the not very masterful reply he made to Mr. Chamberlain's triumphant deliverance last night, is no match for the "Bazaine of Birmingham" as the new leader of the Unionists is called by his opponents. One could not, however, help thinking that much as they had been carried away by Mr. Chamberlain's defiant and effective eloquence, many Conservatives showed by their looks that they sympathised with Mr. Morley's opening words. "One of the many satisfactory circumstances attending upon the tolerably speedy approach of the dissolution of this Parliament is that when that event happens we shall get rid of the unseemly comedy from which we have suffered so much during the last six years, of a right hon. gentleman sitting on these benches, and denouncing and assailing from that position Liberal principles, Liberal measures, and his old Liberal colleagues."

Mr. Morley speaks of the "tolerably speedy" approach of the General Election. There is a pretty general belief in the lobbies that we are nearer the great struggle than is generally supposed out of doors. In well-informed quarters whispers are heard again of an appeal to the country before the Session completes its ordinary course. The idea is that the Government will press on Mr. Chaplin's Agricultural Holdings Bill which is intended to be a sop to the rural labourers on whose welfare (and votes) both sides are concentrating their attention, and that shortly after the measure becomes law they will try their fortunes with the electors. There is something to be said for this view of the situation. Although the Unionists have scored at the opening of the Session in the matter of oratory their men have not come up to town in such large numbers as the opposition, and if there is much chance of many of them staying away altogether, or not putting in an appearance when they are particularly wanted by Mr. Akers Douglas the final plunge may not be deferred until the summer or autumn. A good many members on both sides, who do not intend to offer themselves for re-election, are indifferent as to when the precise moment of dissolution arrives, but among those who intend to sacrifice themselves on the altar of public duty once more there is, so far as I can ascertain, a pretty general wish that the declaration of war may not take place just when M. P.s and other people want to go away to recruit their strength. Among other signs of the preparations for hostilities is the stir caused by Mr. Schnadhorst's reported anticipation that the Liberals can only expect a majority of 30, including their Irish allies. Mr. Schnadhorst contradicts the statement, but his contradiction is accepted by his opponents as of no more value than an ordinary official *dementi*.

I have alluded to the reference in the Queen's Speech to the Indian Councils Bill. I have not had time to compare it clause by clause with the measure previously introduced by Viscount Cross, but it seems to be the same. Mr. Samuel Smith has tabled a motion in favour of introducing the elective principle. The notice standing in his name is as follows:—To call attention to the proceedings of the Indian National Congress and to the final resolution passed by that body representing that the people of India suffer serious grievances under British rule consequent upon the absence of all elective representation of the people of India on the Legislative Councils of the Empire, and to move that this House is of opinion that some measure to amend the Indian Councils Act of 1861, embodying the elective principle, is highly desirable, and should be passed into law as soon as possible.

The Blue Book on the consumption of opium in India, to which many references have been made this week, consists of 114 folio pages. It is opened with the exhaustive despatch, dated October 14, 1891, of the Supreme Government. Two tabular statements, one showing the number of shops selling opium and other intoxicating drugs, and the other showing the consumption of opium and its preparations for ten years ending 1889-90 follow. Then comes the letter of the Government of India to all the local Governments asking for remarks on certain representations of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium trade. The replies to this communication form the bulk of the publication. The remainder of the contents consist of (1) the resolution of September 25, (2) Viscount Cross's despatch of December 17, reviewing and approving the proceedings of the authorities in India of his despatch of August 28, forwarding the memorial presented to him by the anti-opium party a month previously. Lord Cross writes:—"I informed the deputation that their memorial would be forwarded for the consideration of your Government, and I remarked that the number and character of the names appended to the memorial added weight to their representations. At the same time I said that the Government of India were like myself fully alive to the evil attendant upon the unrestrained consumption of opium and other intoxicating drugs." The language is studiously non-committal and does credit to his caution. As showing the credulity of some men I may mention that only yesterday afternoon I was asked by a member of Parliament, whose name is well-known in India, and who rather prides himself on his superior sagacity, whether it was true that the Government had "abolished the opium trade." I asked him how he supposed the Government of India were to pay their way if they surrendered the revenue derived from the cultivation of the poppy. He evaded the question, as people of his views generally do. In a strong article on the blue book, the *Times* makes an interesting and useful comparison. From what the memorialists say one might imagine that opium shops in India are as plentiful as public-houses in England, and everyone knows how excessive the number of drinking bars is in the United Kingdom. I know a town in Wales where a whole row of five well-built houses are licensed for the sale of alcoholic liquors "If," says the leading journal, "the craving for the drug has assumed large proportions, it probably finds its expression everywhere at the street corners, like the desire for drink here. But how does the matter stand?" The total number of shops authorized to sell drugs of any kind to the 223,000,000 inhabitants of British India is 22,000 or exactly one shop for every ten thousand inhabitants. By analogy there should be fifty public houses in Manchester, and no more, and between four and five hundred in London. If that were so there would be little need for a temperance party; the fact being that fifty public houses is the allowance of quite a small town, and that a great town like Manchester or Leeds has more than the sum here hypothetically assigned to London. But of these 22,000 drug shops the number licensed for the smoking of opium is very much smaller; is in fact, only 936 for the whole of British India, exclusive of Madras, or less than one for every 197,000 inhabitants, being at the rate of (say) three or four shops for such a town as Liverpool or Glasgow.

Mr. Smith's remarks as to the opium trade—I say nothing about his eulogy of what he called the "National Indian Council"—in the contribution he made on Tuesday night to the debate on the Queen's Speech were from one point of view unexceptionable. He holds that ultimate abolition is the only solution, but there he stops. "I do not wish," he told the House, "to rush the Indian Government into any hasty action, for I know that the Indian revenue is raised with great difficulty, and that the people are heavily taxed. If the British Parliament abolish the opium traffic the British nation must be prepared to make some sacrifices on their own account. It would not do to preach righteousness and leave other people to pay the expense of it. I have no wish," he added, "to throw the cost of the renunciation upon the millions of poor half-starved natives." Will the British nation be prepared to make these "sacrifices"? It is more than probable that if they were seriously asked to compensate India for parting with its opium revenue the British nation would regard the proposal as quixotic in view of the great misery caused by another traffic, out of which the British Chancellor of the Exchequer makes such a good thing.

Mr. Curzon's debut as Under-Secretary of State for India was made in replying to Mr. Smith, but he did not greatly distinguish himself, the performance, as the friendly *Daily Telegraph* points out with refreshing candour, being "less successful than his earlier efforts led his friends to anticipate." As Mr. Curzon's first Ministerial speech in Parliament was in reply to Mr. S. Smith, so the Under-Secretary's first answer was to a question put by the same member with respect to statements in an anti-opium pamphlet regarding your Presidency. The indefatigable Mr. Smith intends on an early day—that is if he gets the chance—to move the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House the manufacture and sale of preparations of Indian hemp by the Indian Government produces a large amount of crime, violence, insanity, and other diseases without any benefit whatever to the community, and ought to be discontinued and the sale prohibited." Mr. Swift MacNeill has also introduced the opium iniquity into his omnibus amendment, which he hopes to propose to-night if Mr. Labouchere and other speakers in the debate on Mr. John Redmond's proposal about the dynamite convicts do not take up the whole of the available time. I am told that Mr. MacNeill in this matter is acting independently, and not as might have been supposed from the terms of his amendment acting under the inspiration of the London Committee of the Congress. The proposition he will submit to the House reads as follows:—"While expressing satisfaction that a measure will be introduced for the improvement of the Legislative Councils in India we humbly represent to your Majesty that no contemplated improvement can be acceptable to the people of India in which the elective principle is not recognised and embodied; and we humbly regret that your Majesty's Speech from the Throne contains no proposals for redeeming the pledges so frequently given by various Governments that natives of Great Britain and natives of India should be placed on terms of equality in the matter of appointments in the public service and in facilities in competing for such appointments. We humbly regret likewise that your Majesty's Speech from the Throne contains no proposals for the abolition or restriction of the opium trade or for the diminution of the salt tax or for the advancement of education and the development of the material and industrial resources of our Indian Empire." Mr. Curzon's friends, who are perhaps a little too exacting, hope that in his reply to Mr. MacNeill he will make up for the partial failure of his efforts on Tuesday night. The discussion, unless it has to be rushed through owing to want of time, should afford the junior Minister an opportunity of justifying the confidence reposed in him by his chief, Lord Salisbury.

MESSRS. COX AND CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow us to supplement our letter of 24th instant by mentioning that our morning telegram advises that the London *Times* publishes the following particulars of Messrs. Cox and Co.'s balance-sheet:—

Current account	£2,500,000
Capital	£ 400,000
Assets (consols, railway and colonial stock and cash)	£1,700,000
Advances to Customers	£1,200,000

Yours, &c.,

P. PRO. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
G. R. JOHNSTON.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

BOMBAY RACES 1892.

DECLARATIONS for Tuesday's Races at 9 a.m., and Ordinaries, at 5 p.m., this day, at Mahaluxmi stand.

A NEW paper, the *Weekly Star*, has been started to advocate political emancipation for the agricultural labourer. The first number contains the benediction of Mr. Gladstone, who sets forth the so-called grievances under which Hodge languishes, and the thirsting desire of modern Radicals to help him to obtain his freedom. Mr. Gladstone's practical suggestions, however, do not go beyond advising him to buy the *Weekly Star*. Much of the remainder of the article might almost have come from the pen of a Tory. Mr. Gladstone, however, is particularly severe upon the neglect of the agricultural labourer until the year 1885, when he was in office, forgetting that he and his party were in office for a quarter of a century previously. He entirely overlooks the fact that he neglected to carry out Mr. Jesse Colling's scheme for "three acres and a cow" when he came into office. The whole scheme, the *Weekly Star*, and Mr. Gladstone's letter is a barefaced attempt to nobble the rural voter.

FLOWERS AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

"THE flowers that bloom in the spring" are this season particularly choice and abundant at the Victoria Gardens, and it would be difficult to spend a more profitable and delightful hour than in wandering amongst the lovely flower-beds that Mr. Gustav Carstensen, the Superintendent of the Gardens, has succeeded in nurturing to life. In tropical gardening nothing is simpler and perhaps more effective than to rear banks of delightful foliage, that make the spectator feel a pleasurable sense of coolness whilst gazing upon them, but the jewels of nature require much more patience and care to coax from the earth than is required in a more temperate climate. The charm and beauty of an English Garden is not so much in foliage as in the variety and perfume of its flowers, the colour and delicacy of the blossoms making a picture that is only too well realised when thought of in contrast with our Indian gardens. Unless special knowledge and untiring effort is brought to bear on the soil it rapidly assumes the appearance of a dried mud patch out of which the tall waving palm and banyan sap the life. And this was practically the case with the Victoria Gardens before Mr. Carstensen was appointed to attend to them. Remembering the difficulties he has had to face, and the careful manner in which public money must be employed, it is extremely creditable to Mr. Carstensen that he has in so short a time brought about so desirable a transformation. The plan on which he has carried out the work is by having nothing but small beds in the gardens, and 1,500 were laid. Much artistic skill has been employed in the formation of the beds, and the grouping and designs are pleasing and effective. The beds are now at their best, and the display is said to be one of the best that can be boasted of in India. The choicest European annuals are all represented, and the varieties are in almost every imaginable colour, dark blood red, crimson, carmine, violet, brick red, pink, salmon colour, pure white, and yellow, and striped. There is a particularly fine collection of Chinese pinks, also of single dahlias, nasturtiums, verbinas, and China asters, about thirty in variety. All these have appeared in greater or less variety in former years, but many new plants have been experimented with this year for the first time in the gardens, and it is gratifying to state that these have been so well chosen that the beauty of many will add to the charms of the Gardens in years to come, particularly such as the varieties of mamula, lobelia, linaria, cammelia, capnia, &c.

TRAGIC SUICIDE AT SEA.

A painful incident occurred at sea on Sunday week when the steamer Arcadia, which brought the Indian mails to Aden, was in the Red Sea. Morning service had just been concluded when a cry of man overboard was raised. The engines were promptly reversed, and every one rushed astern, where a man was seen to disappear over the ship's side. It proved to be Mr. Tuck, the newly-appointed pay-master of the Marathon, who had been ailing on board for some days previously. Life-buoys had been thrown out and a boat lowered, but without avail. After the search had been prolonged the life-buoys were picked up, the boat returned, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. The incident threw a gloom over the passengers on board.

OUR FRONTIER FIGHTS.

V.

PEACE.

The last act is played!
And the shamfight is o'er!
Durand's wound is stayed
And Gilgit breathes once more.

The "redoubtable Chief"—
"Who derived his descent
By common belief,
From Macedon"—went.

Went away with his wives,
And his one hundred men!
No one knows where he lives;
But he'll turn up again:

For he said in the Spring
He'd return with a host,
And the Russians he'd bring
His clansmen to roast.

For running away
From the Englishmen so—
When he thought they would stay
And give him time to go.

Meanwhile there is Peace!
And it only remains
To shower the V. C.s
And rewards for the pains

We've taken to show
We are Englishmen still
And more of "War" know
Than wild men of the hill.

JUPITER PLUVIUS.

SHOCKING MURDER AT FALKLAND ROAD.

ONLY a few days ago a woman was murdered, at Nowrojee Hill, by her paramour, and before the culprit could be arrested another tragedy of a similar nature was enacted, at Falkland Road, on Saturday night, a woman, named Radhee, having been found dead in her room. The pepetrator of the crime has not yet been discovered, but this is certain that she has been foully murdered. There was no eye-witness to the murder, and at present it is difficult to say who committed the murder. It appears that the woman Radhee was seen alive standing in her doorway and apparently in the enjoyment of sound health on Saturday evening, by a shop-keeper, named Shunkerlal Jamnadass, whose shop is next to the room in which the deceased and Abdoolla lived. About 10-30 o'clock, on Saturday night, Abdoolla went to Shunkerlal's shop, and asked him if anybody had come to him to enquire about him (Abdoolla). Shunkerlal replied that about 9 o'clock five or seven Mahomedans came to his shop, and enquired about Abdoolla. He (Abdoolla) then went into a lane, in which his back-door opens. He returned in about five minutes, and asked Shunkerlal to give him some matches, which Shunkerlal gave to Abdoolla, who again went into the lane. His front door was closed and he opened it, and then said that a robbery and murder had been committed in his room. An alarm was raised when the police came, and entered the deceased's house. In the front-room some clothes were lying on the floor while in the back-room the deceased was lying in a *nani*. Her head was near the wall and her feet outside the *nani* (bathing-place). A mattress, a pillow, and a sheet which were lying on a cot were stained with blood. There was also blood on three boxes and a mattress on another cot in the front-room. Shunkerlal took up his shop only ten days ago, and he saw many persons, who daily used to visit Abdoolla and the deceased. Shunkerlal never saw the deceased and Abdoolla quarrel with each other. An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Falkland Road, touching the death of Radhee, aged 35 years, but after the evidence of Shunkerlal, who bore out the above facts, had been recorded the inquest was adjourned until Saturday, the 5th proximo.

From inquiries, it appeared, that the police had not made any arrest up to late last night.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles paraded at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 27th instant, on the Esplanade, for drill, under the Adjutant.

The following is the field-state:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergt's.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
B Company	...	..	..	2	..	..	7	9
C "	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	8
D "	..	..	..	2	..	..	18	21
E "	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	9
F "	..	..	1	1	..	..	11	14
G "	..	..	1	..	2	..	13	16
I }	...	..	..	2	..	..	41	43
K } Cadets	..	..	..	4	..	..	13	17
L }	..	..	..	2	..	..	55	57
Army Staff	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	6
Staff and Band	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	30
Total....	1	..	3	3	18	..	205	230

The following officers were on parade, viz:—Major T. W. C. Leathem (Adjutant), Lieuts J. P. Cornforth, J. W. Smith, and 2nd-Lieut. R Snell.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, FEB. 22.

THE weather all through this month has been of a changeable description; some days very hot, followed by somewhat stormy weather and a little rain—and now, again, the temperature has grown milder—owing, very probably, to the heavy showers of rain, which have fallen in other districts. Coughs and colds are common complaints just now; and in Kamptee, I am told, influenza prevails to some extent among the Europeans of the garrison. On the whole, however, the general health may be said to be good. The Chief Commissioner is still in camp, and it is not known whether he will come into Nagpur before settling down at Pachmarhi for the hot season. Mr. F. C. Anderson, the Chief Secretary, has returned from his short privilege leave, and has resumed charge of his duties from Mr. L. K. Laurie, who is, however, attached to the Secretariat, on special duty. Very likely he will soon be appointed Secretary, as it is whispered that there will be substantial promotions before long, consequent on the retirement of Colonel H. C. E. Ward, C.I.E., Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, and Mr. F. Venning, Commissioner, Nagpur Division. The two appointments of Assistant Session Judges, recently created, have been given to Mr. Goodridge and Mr. Ismay; and the new post of Revenue Secretary is filled by Mr. L. S. Carey. All three gentlemen are members of the Civil Service, and are known to be particularly able officers.

The distinction of C.I.E., conferred on Mr. J. B. Fuller, has been well deserved. There is not a more indefatigable worker than Mr. Fuller; though his settlement proposals have not in all cases been very acceptable to the malguzars, who prefer Sam Weller's style of occupation—"little to do and plenty to get." Mr. Fuller has been so deeply mixed up for years in every thing connected with "land" in these Provinces, that it is said the C. P. will be known hereafter as "Fuller's Earth." The "Agricultural Class," in connection with the Nagpur Model Experimental Farm, started by Mr. Fuller some three years ago, is getting on famously. Besides the theoretical instruction imparted, each scholar is allotted a piece of ground, which he cultivates with his own hand under trained supervision. This practical mode of instruction in agriculture has worked admirably. The temporary disaffection last year among some of the Hindu students, who refused to handle the *poudrette* manure, has been got over; and they are not expected now to handle the objectionable mixture.

The Nonconformist bodies of Nagpur have been well in evidence of late. The Young Men's Christian Association, under the presidentship of Dr. Robertson, of the Free Church Mission, gave an evening's entertainment recently in aid of the funds of the Association. Some good speeches, songs, and readings were delivered in very good style, and the proceedings were wound up with a social tea. The Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Association, which is worked by members of the Methodist Church, held, on Thursday last, one of their popular temperance social meetings, which was largely attended. The Rev. J. F. Row from Bombay gave an address on the occasion, as did also Rev. F. Shaw and Dr. Robertson. The programme was a long and attractive one; a number of selected hymns, duets, and quartettes were sung by ladies and gentlemen of Nagpur and Kamptee; and the tea was, as usual, excellent. Some pledges were signed at the close of the meeting.

The local Volunteers had an active time of it yesterday. Over 200 of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers and some 70 Nagpur Volunteers met in camp, on the evening of the 21st instant, on the maidan at Kamptee, where tents, commissariat, &c., were properly provided for them. Early next morning they marched, under command of Colonel Wynne, some six miles out to the village of Suradevi, and took part with the military troops, in the Brigade Field Exercises, which the General Commanding at Kamptee had ordered. After some capital exhibition of their military training, the Volunteers marched back to Kamptee for breakfast and to repose on the laurels they had won. At 5 p.m. they left the Camp and marched to the railway station, and steamed in to Nagpur, tired out, but exultant.

A concert is notified to take place on Tuesday next, at the public rooms, under the patronage of Mrs. Venning, wife of our Divisional Commissioner. The entertainment is in aid of the Nagpur Bishop's School, and it is said that the best musical talent of Kamptee and Nagpur will be requisitioned for the performance. Mrs. Venning is ever foremost in works of a benevolent character, and the concert is certain to be a success.

NOTES FROM NEEMUCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, FEB. 26.

THIS quiet station is just beginning to assume a little life since the return from Australia, some three weeks ago, of Captain Jack Hanwell, Royal Artillery, who is at present officiating in command of the 17th Field Battery, during the absence of Major Price, on the sick list. This battery has had a little more than its fair share of Neemuch. The place is not one which the British soldier likes, and for that reason, if for no other, the 17th Field Battery might have been spared a second visit. The battery put in two years here, and was then marched to Ahmednagar, and after some stay there marched back again, their entry, on the return journey, not being conducive to hilarity. Tommy, however, would have got over his fit of the spleen only for cholera breaking out after the rains began. This fell disrespector of persons carried off six men when the battery was sent out to camp, and after a stay of some three weeks there, and no more cases having occurred, the men returned to barracks, and the very night of their return another case occurred, in the very room in which the other cases were taken from. This, of course, did not add to Tommy's spirits, except that the men consumed more, and after that spell enteric fever set in, and carried some six of them off. This is a very high percentage of losses for one battery to have in a few months. As usual, the doctors are at fault. It has been considered strange, and it doubtless is, that all cholera outbreaks occur in the one barrack-room, but no one can assign a cause for it doing so, and now the barrack has been locked up. Another strange thing in connection with the outbreak is the fact that the men taken were *all* teetotallers. What have members of the Army Temperance Society to say to this? It is also said that those carried off by the enteric fever were abstainers.

The other battery, the 59th R.A., which had a long and tiresome march from St. Thomas' Mount, did not lose a single man from cholera, but lost several from enteric fever. The Artillery barracks are well built; they are commodious and airy, being built on the Bengal standard plan; they are the farthest away from the bazaar, and yet they are the most unhealthy. There is some change about to occur in the commanding officer. Major F. H. Hall, commanding the 59th Field Battery, is leaving in a few days for home, when Captain C. E. Coghill, the Royal Artillery Adjutant, will command the battery.

The two batteries are brushing up and looking out for the early-expected visit of Colonel Rawlins, R.H.A., to inspect them, after which Major-General H. S. Anderson, C.B., Commanding the District, will come again to see the Royal Artillery and the 1st Duke of Connaught's Own Bombay Lancers; as, in his last visit in January, he only inspected the Detachment of the 2nd Gloster Regiment and the 26th Bombay Infantry.

The latter corps is kept on the tip-toe of expectation daily, awaiting orders for disbandment. It is most unsatisfactory to the officers, and the men of this corps, to be so long kept in suspense, and the action of the Government of India in not passing orders on the subject does not add or conduce to discipline. Many of the men wish to be transferred to other corps, but the orders at present are that they should leave the service. Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert has lately joined from Rajkot, and expects shortly to leave again to take up an appointment at Morvi.

The Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers have sent out a squadron on reconnoitring duty, under the command of Lieutenant C. V. Schneider, and will be absent for five days. Mr. C. T. Ducat is also with the squadron. The squadron is expected to return on Friday, and after a couple of days' rest will go out again in a contrary direction and return about the 4th proximo, when they will have a rapid burnishing up for the General's inspection. One troop of this fine corps is hunting dacoits in Kattywar. It is said that Captain W. A. Thompson, the officer commanding the squadron, had his horse shot under him when volleying the dacoits in a hill fort, but that the latter got away in the night and after some distance scattered in every direction. The other squadron, under Major H. Hay, is marching on Neemuch, from Deesa. A party of 30 men turned back for Kattywar but better counsels prevailed and they have been allowed to resume their march on Neemuch. Surgeon-Captain C. B. Maitland joined this corps two days ago.

The Chief Civil Armourer has been paying the station a visit and gone on to Deolali, and the Inspector of Military Accounts has been in the station. One of the military bands play twice a week in front of the Ouchterlony Hall, where a nice, though small, garden has been laid out in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress' reign, but it is nearly scorched up for want of water. The drought in Neemuch is unprecedented, and is likely to be severe before the end of the hot weather. The band is now discoursing sweet music as I write.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THE annual races opened on Saturday most successfully. The racing was good, some close and exciting finishes being witnessed. The attendance was large, the grand-stand being crowded, and an unusually brisk business was done by four firms of bookmakers, while there were four totalisators, two for winners and two for places. Regarding the general arrangements, we have already, in noticing the recent closed races, referred to the excellent building, which as grand-stand has taken the place of the old temporary structure, the comfortable offices, and ante-rooms. More attention might, however, be given to the press accommodation. The box is small enough for the members of the press, without its being crowded by people who have no right there. For accurate reporting it is necessary to have a view of the race, which is impossible on a stand crowded by strangers. A peon to look at the reporters' tickets would remedy the evil.

Regarding the racing it was all very good. Some beautiful starts were made, particularly in the first, third, and last races, when the horses all went off in almost an even line. Credit is due for this to Mr. B. Whitehouse, who undertook the duties of starter in the absence of Mr. Beattie, who has for many years officiated in that capacity for the West of India Turf Club, and will be in his usual post to-morrow. Though the racing was, all round, good, it was not devoid of surprises, and perhaps the last of the day, the Gaye Cup, was the greatest of all. H. H. Aga Khan's Tenebruse was hot favorite, the betting being 4 to 6 on, while Mr. Farmer's Sunbeam seemed next best fancied. As it turned out, neither of these were in the race, Sunbeam coming in fourth and Tenebrase fifth, Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee's Alert, who was an outsider, romping in first in fine style. Before proceeding to give further details it may be added that Captain L. L. Steele and Captain Fowle, A.D.C., officated as Clerks of the Scales, while Mr. Buckland, Master of the Hunt, acted as clerk of the course assisted by Mr. Bell, both keeping the course in full hunting costume. Mr. N. Symons, as time-keeper, discharged his duties efficiently and most satisfactorily. H. E. the Governor, who was present, very kindly sent his band, which played a pleasing selection of music during the afternoon. The following are the details of the races:—

1ST RACE.—"The Mahaluxmi Stakes." For all Horses. Weight for age and class. Distance—1¼ mile.

Mr Woolmer's be m Stourbay, 9st 13lbs, Owner	1
Mr Chamundi's br w g Wizard, 9st 4lbs, Kendall	2
Aga Coochick Shah's b w m, Minnehaha, 9st 8lbs, Robinson	3

Betting: 2 to 1 on Stourbay, 2 to 1 against Minnehaha; and 6 to 1 Wizard.

An excellent start was made, when Wizard assumed the lead, Minnehaha following, the favourite bringing up the rear. In this order they ran for three-quarters of a mile, after which got close together, and made a beautiful race. The last quarter-mile was stiffly run, Stourbay running a considerable distance almost neck-and-neck with Wizard. The latter he passed, and Minnehaha was left far behind, Stourbay winning a splendid race by about a length and a half. Time—2 mins and 15 2-5 secs.

2ND RACE.—The "Cowasjee Jehanghier Purse." Maiden Arab and Country-bred Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Distance—R. C. and the straight.

Mr Farmer's b g gal Warwick, 8st 12lb, Ahmed	1
Captain Harrison's b g gal Volunteer, 8st 10lbs, Kendall	2
Mr Maxwell's b g gal Bonnie Boy, 8st 14lbs, Thompson	3
Mr Moochool Shah's ch g gal Ormonde, 8st 13lbs, Joseph	0
Aga Junghi Shah's g g gal Shamrock, 8st 13lbs, Aga S Shah	0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Warwick, 6 to 1 against Shamrock, 10 to 1 Volunteer, 12 to 1 Bonnie Boy, and 20 to 1 Ormonde.

Immediately on the drop of the flag, Warwick the favourite took the lead, which he maintained till the finish, winning as he pleased by two or more lengths. For fully half-a-mile Ormonde kept close at the heels of Warwick, when Volunteer came up and passed him. Kendall urged Volunteer along hard, but could never get on even terms with Warwick. Bonnie Boy finished a bad third. and Time—3 min. 12 4-5 secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Eclipse Stakes." A handicap for all Ponies 13-2 and under; and C.-B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Cursetjee's g g a p Haughty Boy, 8st 7lbs, Robinson	1
Mr Moochool Shah's g g a p Pekin, 7st 7lbs, Noor Mahomed	2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee, 7st 13lbs, Ebrahim	3
M

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VACCINATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When in 1872 the Bombay Government first contemplated legislation making vaccination compulsory in this city the Government of India, to whom the proposal had been submitted, asked whether public opinion was prepared for the acceptance of such a novel enactment, stating that "in all sanitary legislation in the country it is essential that the mass of the people should first be alive to the benefits of the proposed law;" and that "it would be preferable to postpone compulsory vaccination for a time until the benefits of vaccination are more fully appreciated than to introduce a measure, however good in itself, if the people are as yet unprepared for it." Out of deference to this opinion the local Government, although armed with memorials from public bodies, like the now defunct Bombay Association and other native gentlemen, postponed legislation until the fearful epidemic of small-pox in 1876-77 forced their hands and Bombay Act 1 of 1877 was hurried through the Council. It speaks much for the cool and statesmanlike foresight of the present Government that they have brought forward a Bill for the extension of compulsory vaccination to the Presidency at a time when owing to the absence of epidemic small-pox, there was a possibility of the utility of the proposed legislation being calmly and dispassionately discussed by public men or associations best qualified for that duty. And what is the fact? The public associations, which have expressed opinion on the measure can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and the so-called public-spirited gentlemen, who have graced the columns of the local press with their incubration—well—they can be counted on the fingers of the other, setting aside the remarks as to the inquiry for such legislation contained in the first portion of the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association as being too late in the day. The Right Honorable the President was justified in assuming that public opinion was ripe for the reception of this measure, but the question which has exercised every controversialist is as to the merit of vaccination with calf lymph as against the arm-to-arm system. Those who have made a special study of vaccination in its scientific aspect and whose opinion therefore commands respect, such as Sir J. Simon, Dr. Buist, Buchanan, and others, are themselves undecided in their preference of the one system to the other. How admirable then must be the assurance of those who pose as authorities on this vexed question. One medical gentleman, whose opinion was quoted in the Council chamber, attributes the wholesale spread of leprosy to arm-to-arm vaccination, while the question discussed at great length and with much patience by a specially-constituted Commission is still *sub judice*. Another medical gentleman hurries into print with a lot of extracts from no one knows what authority against the evils of arm-to-arm vaccination. A third *per contra* states (it is not known on what grounds) that vaccinia natural or induced is fatal to calves (?) in this country more than half of them succumb to it! It would be interesting to ascertain from the records of the local Vaccination Department how much of truth there is in this statement, because if animal vaccination is to prevail throughout the country the disastrous consequences on cattle may have to be counted. One of the results of the enormous floods of publications which have been pouring upon us in these days is the facility with which one can get every stated division of opinion on any desired subject, to suit and support his own views, which are generally ill-formed and crude, as they necessarily must be if the individual has not made a special study of the subject on which he pronounces an opinion. It is less difficult to dogmatize when one can do so before a lay public or in lay prints than it is to scientifically discuss a subject which pre-supposes careful and patient study. The result is often that popular opinion is influenced in an undesirable and sometimes in even a pernicious direction. This is exemplified in the present instance. Those who have lately run down arm-to-arm vaccination with scant ceremony might have taken note of the fact that until the Medical Congress at Naples in 1868 pronounced upon the practical usefulness of animal vaccination, the arm-to-arm system was in vogue all over the world for two-thirds of a century, and yielded results which have not been eclipsed by the new method. Then, again, those who have vaunted with diligence the merits of animal vaccination might have acquainted themselves with the evil results consequent upon the use of lymph from calves suffering from diseases communicable through vaccination. The cases of epidemic impetigo, blood-poisoning, and erysepelas, which were brought forward by Mr. Tebb, might assuredly have cooled the ardour and enthusiasm of these good men. The fact is that both systems of vaccination are alike good and beneficial if they are carried out with the care and watchfulness necessary for the proper performance of the operation.

Apropos of this it must be said with regret that vaccination is regarded by the general public as an operation hardly deserving the fuss made over it. Of course no account is taken of the probable consequences of an ill-performed operation, and these are the sources from which serious evils come, and give a semblance of reason to the prejudices and scandals against vaccination. Sir J. Simon, in his Papers on Vaccination, presented to the House of Parliament in 1857, says:—"All that belongs to the mere manual trick of vaccination is learnt from a minute's teaching, and an hour's practice; but not so easily the philosophy of the procedure or the precautions which are requisite to make it harmless and useful. From Jenner onward all great masters of vaccination have urged that its merits will always appear proportionate to the merits of its performers." The object of the proposed measure being the efficient protection of the population by vaccination, and those best qualified to pronounce an opinion being undecided in their preference of the one system over the other, Government, it must be admitted, have wisely kept aloof from partizanship; indeed, they have gone a step further by restricting the use of human lymph consistent with the main object of the Bill. What better guarantee of the good and beneficent intentions of the Government is needed than the insertion of the clause permitting the parent or guardian of an unprotected child to get it vaccinated with animal lymph, when the use of humanized lymph is forced on the department by untoward circumstances; and yet a hue and cry is raised as though the liberty of the subject is in jeopardy. With respect to the religious and social scruples raised by one honourable member, any mofussil vaccinator could testify to the utter groundlessness of such objections. A vaccinator must forget his duty in more than one particular; he must be indifferent both to the feelings of others and to the social progress of the great good which he claims to administer if he affronts the natural antipathies of those who bring their children to be vaccinated. The fact is that except in the case of the lowest classes who cry *noli me tangere*, no objection is raised to the use of lymph from the arms of any child; and no complaints have ever been heard by the departmental authorities in this matter. It has been said above that both systems of vaccination are equally good, although faddists may prefer the one to the other. There are, however, certain differences in their operation, which it would not be out of place to state here. In either system the duties of the vaccinator are two-fold, *viz.*, the careful selection of lymph, and a careful enquiry into the health of the child to be vaccinated. The latter duty every vaccinator must be expected to perform, although how far it is done may be moot point, for in the wide ramifications of the department all over the country it would be more than the human mind could do to assert that every individual operator can be and is always up to the ideal of his duty. All the difference that does exist between the two systems is in respect of the selection of lymph. The arm-to-arm system demands the utmost vigilance on the part of the vaccinator, not only in selecting the most healthy child, but also the most pronounced vesicle for the extraction of lymph. This done, his work is smooth enough. But animal vaccination is fraught with several details; it demands not only some knowledge with respect to the selection of good healthy calves and attention to their health during the developmental stage of *vaccinia*, but requires much patient observation and skill, without which neither the selection of the best vesicles nor the extraction of lymph from them by means of clamps is possible. It is well known that when animal vaccination was first introduced into this city the results were very meagre, and it was only by patient and careful attention to the various details of the work that that system has arrived at its present stage of efficiency. If animal vaccination is to be carried out everywhere in the mofussil, it will have to be looked after by men who have specially practised it; even a two months' course of instruction such as is given in Bombay is hardly sufficient to impart that self-confidence and self-reliance which are necessary for continued and uniform success in this system. There is also the economic aspect from which animal vaccination must be looked at; it would be idle to expect it to succeed in rural circles, where the distances are great, and population is thinly scattered over wide areas; therefore arm-to-arm vaccination will in all probability hold sway for a long time to come.—Yours, &c.,

X.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On perusing the reported speeches made at the local Legislative Council Meeting, held on Tuesday last, I am led to believe that the well-intentioned Bill, No. III. of 1891, as now altered and amended, when finally passed into law, may be fairly and smoothly worked, at any rate, at the commencement, and for some time after, as there will be the advantage of securing the head of the Government (who has silenced both opposition and agitation against the Act by making certain promises), the framers, the press, and the public, who have discussed the provisions of the said enactment, to watch its working. I fail, however, to observe any difficulty, on even dangerous emergencies, in obtaining animal lymph in sufficient quantity, so that the supply may be equal in times of epidemic to meet the sudden demand and keep the same ready at well-selected centres or depots, at easy distance from the localities where it may be required. Calves or other utilizable animals are generally not scarce in this Presidency, and their keep, &c., would not be prohibitively expensive to Government, Municipalities, and other local bodies. We have now railways, steamers, telegraphs, and other means of easy transit and communication traversing across the whole country—and we are fortunate in getting more and more of such facilities nowadays. By the time H. E. the Governor in Council is able to ascertain, in consultation with the Government officers and local bodies, as suggested by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Hon. Mr. Ranade, that there is good reason to interfere and use reserved powers to avoid dangerous delay, and therefore authorizes the special use of the human virus by notification and other variable systems of circumlocutory red-tapism, the animal lymph can certainly be wired for and easily despatched to places in want of the same. Where then is the necessity to leave the poor, ignorant, orthodox, and mostly superstitious Hindu masses—the main portion comprising the mofussil population—in constant dread, that their own bodies and those near or dear to them may be contaminated or defiled, at any time, by the virus obtained from the arm of an average Chambar, Mhang, Mahar, Dhed, and other Mlechhas? The Hindus and Parsees consider the calf as a sacred animal. I do not here wish to refer, as a layman, to what I consider to be comparatively very strong objections raised on medical grounds in respect of arm-to-arm vaccination, especially in India, notwithstanding our good Governor's candid assurance that, if his Excellency was so disposed, he could cite authorities in equal or great number, &c. When vaccination was not compulsory in the mofussil, the somewhat irresponsible and untrained body of vaccinators—generally servants selected from the inferior class of educated people, to whom the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor willingly accords the feelings of parents whose children they are called upon to vaccinate—had given cause of complaint. As the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor has not heard, during the whole period of his thirty years' mofussil experience, I may be permitted to inform him, through your columns, of a case in the Thana district, related to me by a friend—a retired judicial native official of good service of over thirty-one years, under the British Government and in an important Native State. A Brahmin child was vaccinated from the virus got from a low caste. A petition was consequently forwarded to the Collector and Magistrate protesting against this forced and supposed pollution, which necessitated expensive ablution. The Mahomedans and Parsees joined the Hindus in this matter, and as the agitation in connection with it was probably too strong to be set aside the vaccinator was at once dismissed. But when an ill-paid, non-medical vaccinator open to temptation is armed with legal authority, what security is there, that it will not be abused and unauthorised pressure, if not actually *zoolum* or *zaberdusty*, not at times resorted to at chosen times, at convenient places and on yielding villagers? May I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy if he would trust to the village vaccinator in his decision, that the child from whose arm lymph is taken, is free from taint of any disease transmissible and in sound health? Will the hon. member, with his vast Indian and continental experience, place his own and only child to be so operated upon in his hands? It is admitted that the majority of the Hindu community, many Parsees and other sects (Bombay and other advanced cities included) still view small-pox and measles purely in a religious light and worship and adore these skin diseases as the appearance of Divine beings (Daivies or Matas). In my humble opinion, therefore, it is altogether inadvisable, if not almost wanton, to retain powers which will be no doubt at present very carefully and cautiously applied, but I fear they will be mistaken by the millions of ryots, for a weapon, open to offend religions feelings and prejudices. If the hon. mover of the Bill and others are pledged to carry it through all stages as it is, at present I beg to recommend to the Council, the insertion at least of a clause giving option to parents or guardians to make their own private arrangements for vaccination or remove the child to a village, where animal lymph or human healthy virus from the body of a high caste person can be procured within a sufficiently reasonable time, which will have to be determined according to circumstances, &c., but the period should not be less than two months from the date of proper written notice from the vaccinator. This would obviate, to a great extent, the supposed or otherwise hardship in this matter, and the gracious grant of this great boon will be thankfully appreciated by all classes alike.—Yours, &c.,

BHASKARAO BALCRUSHNAJI PITALE.

February 25.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the clause providing for compulsory arm-o-arm vaccination in case of emergency be removed, the Bombay District Vaccination Bill will be of doubtful value as a protective against small-pox. Except under special circumstances, the use of calf-lymph only, advocated in the proposed Bill, is quite in accord with the present tendency of civilized Governments to facilitate the use of animal-lymph wherever the people object to arm-to-arm vaccination or prefer it to humanized lymph. No doubt, taking all the circumstances into consideration, the use of calf-lymph, if perfectly fresh, in other words, the direct calf-to-arm vaccination has certain advantages over the other method, but to procure the fresh calf-lymph at all times is not practicable, whereas the humanized lymph can always be abundantly secured by arm-to-arm vaccination. Directly the supply of perfectly fresh lymph runs short, or it is found impracticable to procure it in a pure state, and preserved or stored lymph has therefore to be substituted for it, the results will be doubtful, the protection will be hardly efficient, and there will be every prospect of a severe epidemic of small-pox.

The next question, which naturally arises, is whether it is possible to keep a continuous supply of fresh animal-lymp in every district in the presidency. I say, no; because, leaving aside the prohibitive expenses of keeping up the supply of fresh calf-lymph in sparsely populated and poor districts, at the time of an epizooty of either rinderpest or foot and mouth disease, it would be difficult, nay impossible, for months together to procure pure and reliable vaccine lymph from any animal in the affected districts. These diseases have a permanent home in many districts in India, and they almost every alternate year run an epizootic course. I remember, there was a scare sometime back in Bombay, and I am confident the same must be the experience of those concerned with vaccination in the moffusil. Such a difficulty is not likely to arise in European countries where fresh animal lymph is largely used for vaccination, because they have all Cattle Disease Act, under which not only all the animals affected with a contagious disease, together with suspicious cases, but also all the animals standing near, or in the same yard with the affected ones, are destroyed and thus the further spread of the disease is checked. Even in case of apparently healthy animals, before using the lymph, it is a rule in some European countries to kill one or two from the lot for *post-mortem* examination in order to make certain that there is no tuberculosis affection of the lungs or bowels. In the absence of similar legislation in India, the retention of the special clause for arm-to-arm vaccination in case of emergency is the only way to ensure the successful working of the Act at all times. The following extract from the latest edition of Quain's Dictionary of Medicine shows the consensus of the present medical opinion on the subject:—"The lymph may be of two kinds, bovine or human. The advantages claimed for the former are immunity from human disease and greater protection from small-pox. As the risk of conveying human disease is infinitesimal, if the vaccination be done with due care, much weight need not be attached to this; and, moreover, if the argument be sound, it applies *a priori* to the bovine lymph as well as to the human, so that by the adoption of bovine matter we merely substitute one possible risk for another. . . . In the selection of lymph, whether bovine or human, the important point is to select healthy subjects, and it is probably as easy to select a healthy infant as a healthy calf. Of the greater protection from small-pox, this is not yet established on a sufficiently wide induction, and years must yet elapse before it can be. If the bovine lymph be preferred for general use, it will still be well to choose humanized lymph in the case of delicate children, because of the severity of the local effects when bovine lymph is used."—Yours, &c.,

S. K. NARIMAN, M.D.

Parel, February 27.

MORRIS' TUBES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the Volunteer Conference could prevail upon Government to supply Morris' tubes and the necessary ammunition to volunteers at cost price, or to issue a certain number to each corps, they would be obtaining a valuable concession to members who, like myself, are unable to attend for practice at the targets. Many volunteers are isolated from the main body of the corps or company to which they belong, and, although they may have a range, have no marker, and can only get a little practice when, at distant intervals, the Sergeant-Instructor turns up. Many others would have to go a long distance, entailing some days' absence from duty, to the nearest range planters for instance, and even amongst those resident in large cities or elsewhere in proximity to a range there are many whose business engagements prevent them from firing more than just sufficient to make themselves efficient. To such of these an issue of Morris' tubes and ammunition at low rates would be a great boon, and it is needless to point out that a marked improvement in shooting would soon be very apparent.—Yours, &c.,

VOLUNTEER.

26th February.

THE FAMINE IN THE DECCAN.

THE Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has addressed the following letter to the local Government regarding the famine in this Presidency:—

Sarvajanik Sabha Rooms, Poona, February 24.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 283, dated 14th January, 1892, we have been directed by the Managing Committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to request you to convey to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council the respectful thanks of the Sabha for his assurance that he appreciates the spirit which prompted the last representation of the Sabha in regard to famine matters, and that he would be glad to receive such information as the Sabha may from time to time supply.

2. When the Committee of the Sabha made suggestions for additional statistical information they were aware that it was not advisable to add materially to the labours of the district officials at such a time as the present. At the same time they were and are still of opinion, that these labours of the district officers cannot be properly directed and economised unless their attention is drawn by Government to the points noted in our previous letter, and that the superior authorities, who will have to guide their operations, will not be in a position to judge correctly of the condition of the several districts affected unless they secure periodical reports from the district officers concerned in regard to the principal indicia of the pressure of famine, as it increases from month to month. The publication of such information from time to time is also a means of giving the public a fairly correct idea of the real state of things, and it will, the Committee think, be readily admitted that the best way to minimize the chances and risks of panics is to keep the people well informed.

3. With reference to the 2nd para. of your letter, the Committee of the Sabha acknowledge with gratitude that on this occasion Government has in various ways shown its readiness to properly face the situation and do all in its power to alleviate the hardships of the population in the affected districts. His Excellency the Governor's tour in the worst affected parts has inspired confidence in the public mind in regard to the attitude of Government. The Committee of the Sabha learn from their correspondents that forests have been thrown open for grazing, where in the opinion of the authorities, this could conveniently be done. Large Tagai grants have been sanctioned, and orders for starting relief works, where necessary, have been issued, and current prices of staple grains and fodder are now published in the weekly Gazette. In all these matters the Committee of the Sabha are glad to find that the action of Government has been in entire accord with the suggestions of the Sabha.

4. The notification issued by Government in the last Government Gazette, recognizing officially the prevalence of famine in the whole of the Bijapur District and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, is also emphatically a step in the right direction, and Government is entitled to the thanks of the public for this high and courageous resolve to face the situation as it is without trying to unduly underestimate its magnitude. The Committee are also glad that, as suggested by them in their previous representation, a separate department to deal with famine matters has been opened at the Secretariat, and a special officer placed in charge of it.

5. There are, however, one or two points in connection with these recent orders of Government about which the Committee of the Sabha deem it necessary to submit a few further suggestions. In regard to the Tagai grants it will be very desirable if the orders issued by Government in this matter could be published more widely than through the official channels. In the recent inquiries made by the Land Indebtedness Commission in the Bhimthadi Taluka, it was elicited that the poor ryots, who are anxious to obtain the advantages for digging deeper existing wells or for contructing new ones, were quite ignorant as to the intentions of Government in this matter. If the particular grants sanctioned for each taluka were made more widely known than seems to be the case at present this difficulty would be, to a large extent, removed. One additional advantage, which is likely to be secured by liberality in the matter of Tagai advances in the present crisis, is that the people in the affected districts will find work near their homes, and on their own responsibility, and this work will again be of a character to be a permanent protection against the pressure of famine hereafter. These advantages cannot evidently be ensured by opening ordinary relief-works in the shape of repairs or construction of public roads. Another point in connection with these Tagai grants is that though the sums now sanctioned are very liberal, judged by the ordinary expenditure on this head, yet the wants of the people in this matter are such that any money that Government can set apart for this purpose will always prove inadequate. The Committee of the Sabha are, however, in a position to state that large capitalists in Poona and Sholapur and other places are prepared to supplement the Tagai grants of Government with their own private advances to any amount that Government may deem reasonable and they will be, moreover, prepared to undertake the work of distribution and ensure Government against any loss of its own money advanced through them in return for their being permitted to have the help of the revenue agency in the work of realization. As at present managed, the work of advancing Tagai is left entirely to the officials who are not easily accessible and are also not in a position to judge well of the solvency or honesty of the persons who seek the Tagai money. In consequence of this uncertainty and distance necessarily existing between the district officials and the ryots, the Tagai agency fails to reach the classes sought to be benefited. The officers of Government naturally hesitate to make advances to persons whose credit is not of the very best kind. This diffidence on the part of the officials, however natural under the circumstances, interferes with the usefulness of this agency. The difficulties experienced will be removed by the employment of respectable sowkars, singly or joined together, as syndicates for this purpose. The Committee of the Sabha are persuaded that if encouraged in this way, private effort would be forthcoming to help Government, on this occasion. One more point in this connection, that the Committee would respectfully urge, is the great desirability of making Tagai grants for the purchase of fodder. The Sabha understands that this point was pressed upon the attention of Government by the Collector of Satara, but that Government was not pleased to sanction the recommendation. The Committee, however, would submit that though the case of fodder might not be covered by the strict letter of the existing rules, yet there can be no doubt that their spirit sanctions help in so useful a direction. It is, therefore, hoped that Government will be pleased to reconsider their decision on this point.

6. In addition to the points already suggested, the Committee, from their experience of the past famine, are led to think that weekly statements should be obtained of the number and value of small silver ornaments brought to the banks or to the mint for melting. This feature of the shrinkage of private resources was a very marked one in the worst period of 1876-78. And though for some time a large portion of such ornaments will not find their way to banks or the mint, but will be melted by goldsmiths in private account, still when the pressure increases, this resource will be found to fail. The suggestions, if acted upon, will enable Government to fairly mark the deepending shadows of the situation.

7. With reference to the recent notification issued by Government declaring Bijapur and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar to be famine areas, it appears to the Sabha that the reasons which have led Government to issue that notification hold equally good in the case of Sangola and Malsiras in the Sholapur district, Mann and Khanapur in the Satara district, and Bhimthadi and Sirur in the Poona district. The Committee of the Sabha, therefore, request that Government will be pleased to officially recognize, as in the case of Bijapur and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, the prevalence of famine in Sangola, Malsiras, Mann, Khanapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur.

8. In a previous letter the Committee of the Sabha promised to furnish Government from time to time with summaries of accounts received from their correspondents in the affected districts. And accordingly we beg to submit this brief account of the present situation of the affected districts, in the hope that it will receive proper attention at the hands of the district officers concerned. While reading this summary, it will, the Committee request, be remembered that we are now only on the threshold of the danger; that when people are thrown out of employment by the end of the winter season, a month hence, the pressure will greatly increase, and that Government will then have to meet a situation of no ordinary gravity.

POONA DISTRICT.

From the Poona District the Sabha has received accounts from a larger number of correspondents from selected villages in all the talukas. It appears from these that grain prices have not been very seriously affected in this district, the result being obviously due to the increased facilities of railway communication. The price of fodder, however, is not governed by this circumstance, and it therefore ranges from 3 to 9 rupees per hundred sheaves, according as the failure of crops has been total or more or less partial. In the southern part of Purandar, on the Neera side, the failure of crops was complete, and the prices of fodder are in some villages as high as 8 to 10 rupees. The same observation holds good of the Deshi villages in the Khed Taluka. Junnar and Innapur fare better this year. The idea of Government to introduce pressed fodder will, therefore, have to be largely given effect to here to avoid the threatened loss of enormous numbers of cattle. As regards the supply of water, it appears that one village, Kanthi, in the Sirur Taluka, has been already a serious sufferer from want of drinking-water, which has to be brought from the river Ghodnadi, from a distance of four miles, in carts. This want is more or less felt also at Vathai, in the Purandar Taluka, and the Sabha's correspondent from that place suggests that the existing wells should be dug deeper and the dried up dams, which are 22 in number in that village, should be repaired. The deeper digging of wells is also suggested as a general necessity in the Khed Taluka. The same difficulty is felt in the Deshi portion of the Junner Taluka and the same remedy suggested. In the Bhimthadi Taluka 57 villages are protected in this respect by the three rivers, Neera, Bhima, and Karha. But 72 villages, not so protected, suffer more or less on this account. A tank at Deulgao is suggested as a convenient work, which might be undertaken with advantage. In the Bhimthadi and Indapur Talukas the villages along canal sides are protected, but in other places the digging of wells on private account has already commenced, and the Local Board authorities are here showing considerable activity in this respect. Next to the supply of fodder, the improvement of the supply of drinking-water for men and cattle is likely to cause the greatest distress, if not looked after in time. From all the talukas the postponement of the second instalment of the land-revenue collections has been suggested as an absolute necessity, and pressure on this score at such a time is likely to aggravate the crisis. The recent orders of Government about free grazing do not seem to have been given effect to in parts of Purandar and Khed Talukas, and in the Bhimthadi Taluka cattle are being sold for nominal prices and purchased for the Bombay market. Generally speaking, the condition of the Poona District up to the present is not as bad as it was during the past famine, and except in portions of Sirur and Bhimthadi, it is not apprehended that there will be any occasion for starting relief-works and even in these relief-works will not be wanted till the commencement of the hot season.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

From the Sholapur district also the Sabha has received reports from a considerable number of villages in all the talukas. Unlike the Poona District, the Sholapur District seems to be, owing to the difficulty of railway communication, suffering in certain places, especially on the Sangola and Malsiras side, from an insufficient grain-supply in addition to the scarcity of fodder and water. The Sabha's correspondent in Sangola reports that already poor people are roaming about in search of food and work, and he says that though the insufficiency of grain-supply may not be felt very seriously just at present very shortly it will cause much misery and suffering. As regards the supply of water in this district, the cry is about universal that it is very deficient, the towns of Sholapur and Pandharpur alone reporting that they are well off in this respect. Almost every place seems to have its wells, and a few have tanks, but they have very nearly dried up, and unless steps are taken to deepen the wells, it is difficult to see how the existing water-supply can be improved. The Karmala correspondent says that wells and rivulets there cannot be depended upon much longer, and he strongly urges that Government relief-works should take the shape suggested by the Sabha in a previous letter, *i.e.*, they should tend to permanently improve the existing water-supply. The Sanand correspondent reports that the present water-supply has almost failed, but he assures the Sabha that if the relief works are directed towards its improvement, the deficiency may, without much difficulty, be removed. As in the case of water-supply, so with regard to fodder for cattle, the wail of distress comes from all quarters. Its price has already doubled, and in some places even trebled, while in Malsiras and Sangolas no fodder can be had almost for any prices. The condition of Sholapur appears, from the accounts received by the Sabha, to be at this time less threatening than what it was in the famine of 1876-77 in respect of grain-supply. The water and fodder distress is, however, more severely felt, and Government should direct its efforts to improve every available source of supply. In the Sangola and Malsiras Talukas, present relief must be given by the remission of the land revenue and by the starting of relief-works in the worst affected districts.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

From the Bijapur District, information has been received from correspondents in the Indi Badami, Bagewadi, Bijapur, and Bagalkote Talukas. From all accounts, both official and non-official, the distress in this district is of a more acute character than in the rest of the Presidency. And in the opinion of old people, who remember the last famine, notwithstanding the facilities of railway communication, the distress this year is likely to be soon more severely felt than was the case 15 years ago. In the district itself, judged by the test of the dearth of fodder, which is in most respects a more reliable test of famine-pressure than any other, the worst distress shows itself in the northern talukas. The fodder which used to sell for Rs. 2 cannot now, be had for less than Rs. 10 or Rs. 12, quantity for quantity. Thus the rise in price in the northern talukas is about five hundred per cent. In Bagalkote, the most southern, taluka, the rise has not been so considerable, being only double the old rates. If the suggestion of Government about introducing pressed hay can practically be carried out, this form of relief will be most welcome in this district. As regards water-supply in the talukas of Badami and Bagewadi there is great distress. The tanks have failed, and drinking-water cannot be had or men, much less for cattle. Some improvement may be effected by digging out the mud from wells and tanks. In several villages in Badami, poor women have to watch and wait for hours together by the side of wells to take their turn, and have often to go a distance of four or five miles for fetching water. In the Bagewadi Taluka eight or ten villages on the banks of the Krishna have good supply, but the northern and western portions of this taluka are less favourably situated. In the Indi Taluka there is at present no serious difficulty felt on this account, but apprehensions are entertained about deficiency when the hot season sets in. In the Bagalkote Taluka the villages watered by the Ghatprabha and the Krishna are tolerably well off, but the tanks have failed everywhere. Altogether next to the supply of fodder the convenience of drinking-water must be chiefly attended to. And the general opinion of the district seems to be that small relief-works intended to improve tanks and wells already in existence should in all respects be preferred to road-making or road preparing. As a consequence of the deficiency of fodder and water supply, the distressed condition of the ryots' cattle is intensified to such an extent that cattle by hundreds are being removed or sold for nominal prices, chiefly to butchers. Unlike the other districts, where the postponement of the collection of the land revenue will be confined to select areas, not exceeding three or four talukas at the most in each district, the postponement, if not actual remission, will become necessary over the whole area of this district. Government has already sanctioned large amounts for Tagai advances here, but even these large amounts will be found inadequate to meet the necessities of the population, and it seems necessary to adopt some method of supplementing them, as suggested in para. 5 of this representation. Government has also, the Committee learn, sanctioned relief-works in the shape of two new roads—but owing to the low rates of wages affected people refrain from going to the relief-works. Till the pressure becomes intense, it will be, in the opinion of the Committee, desirable to keep the men near their homes by undertaking small works for the increase of the water-supply.

A better idea of the state of the district will be formed from the information supplied by a special agent sent by the Sabha to that district. This agent visited 22 villages in the Badami Taluka, 13 villages in the Indi Taluka, 8 in Bagalkot, and 17 in Bijapoor. The 22 villages in the Badami Taluka had a population of about 15,000 inhabitants, and the number of cattle owned by them was about 11,000. The kharif and rabi crops were in some places nil, while in the rest of the taluka they were, on an average, less than an anna in the rupee. About 600 people had already left their homes, and about 3,000 head of cattle had been either dead or removed and sold out of the taluka. The price of grain was 23 lbs. per rupee, being about two hundred per cent. higher than the usual rate of 56 to 64 lbs. at the harvest time. The rainfall, which was on an average for the past three years about 33 inches, was only 17 inches last year. The 13 villages of the Indi Taluka had a population of about 17,000 inhabitants owing nearly 15,000 head of cattle. The kharif crops were almost nil, while the rabi crops were on an average four annas in the rupee. Between two and three hundred people had left their homes, and about 3,200 head of cattle had been either swept away by death or removed and sold for nominal prices. The agent reports that in some villages, such as Anjutgi, Cheekbennur, Burdole Kunchoor, and one or two others, the supply of food-grains was very deficient at the time of his visit, while the scarcity of fodder was such as to cause the greatest anxiety and distress. The 17 villages in the Bijapur Taluka had a population of over 23,000 persons, owning about 12,000 head of cattle. The kharif crops had been absolutely nil, while the rabi crops were on an average half an anna in the rupee. About 700 persons had left their homes and about 3,000 heads of cattle had disappeared. The supply of water was generally deficient, one village, named Sarwad, being absolutely helpless in the matter. The eight villages of Bagalkote Taluka had a population of nearly 18,000 persons, the head of cattle being about 10,000. Both the kharif crops had been on an average about an anna in the rupee. The water-supply was on the whole deficient, but no men had, till the time of our agent's visit, left their homes. Twenty-five hundred head of cattle had, however, disappeared. The price of food grains had risen over two hundred per cent., while fodder was extremely scarce. The inhabitants of a village, named Samikeri, in this taluka informed our agent that they had some time previously made over to the Local Board Rs. 1,100, raised by private subscriptions, for the purpose of constructing large good wells. The Board, however, had not provided for the work in the current year's budget, and thus the sum was practically locked up. Government will see that it is duly an act of justice and fairness to the people concerned that the money should be spent at this critical time in the way desired by them. Our agent's general impression about this district is that, so far as food-grains are concerned, there are to all appearances large stocks stored up from the harvests of previous years. The hardship, however, suffered owing to the scarcity of fodder and water is extremely great. The poorer classes also suffer from want of work, and very shortly the evil will become much greater. People do not resort to the relief-works by reason of the wages being insufficient for subsistence purposes for the labourers and their families.

AHMEDNUGGER DISTRICT.

From the Ahmednugger District the Sabha has received accounts from select villages in the Nagar, Parner, Sheogaum, Kopergaum, Akola, Sungumner and Rahuri Talukas, from which it appears that, as in other districts so here, though less seriously for the present, people are suffering principally from the scarcity of fodder and water. The price of fodder in the villages of the Nagar and Kopergaum Talukas has risen a hundred per cent. A Parner correspondent suggests that if the existing wells be dug deeper and new ones constructed in some places, the cause of anxiety might partially be removed. A correspondent from Pathardi in the Sheogao Taluka suggests the great desirability of having a tank there in which water may collect itself from the valleys on the southern side. The account from Rahuri is that wells having almost everywhere failed, inhabitants of villages, dependent solely upon wells, are consequently suffering great distress in the matter. All the correspondents from Nagar express the fear that throughout the taluka the existing supply of water will fail in the hot season, and urge the advisability of relief-works taking the shape of works for water-supply. Correspondents from Parner, Shega, Kopergaum, Akola and Sangumner ask the Sabha to press upon the attention of Government the great necessity of throwing open to cattle the reserve blocks of Government forests. Kopergaum and Rahuri also pray for the postponement, if not partial remission, of the land revenue.

SATARA DISTRICT.

From the Satara District the Sabha has received communications from villages in the Satara, Khatav, Mann, Khanapur, Wai, Tasgaum, Karhad, Koregaum and Patan talukas. It appears from the accounts that in the eastern talukas the scarcity of fodder is very great; the average price has risen by over three hundred per cent, and in one village, called Sheogao, in the Khanapur Taluka, the rise is as high as six hundred per cent. The water difficulty is also in this district as great as in any other. A correspondent from the town of Sattara writes that if water-works be opened in convenient places, the supply of water will considerably be improved. One-half of the Khatav Taluka appears to be well off in this respect, owing to the tanks, constructed at the time of the last famine, but the remaining half is seriously suffering. A correspondent from a village near Mayani says that people are leaving their homes owing to the impossibility of procuring water. The prayer from Shelgaum is that a well should be constructed out of the Local Funds, as the water-supply of the place has altogether failed. Karhad and Koregaum, however, appear to have a sufficient supply, and the correspondents from those talukas express no anxiety on this score. The general opinion of the district seems to be that relief-works projected by Government should be directed towards improving the supply of water only from one taluka, viz., Tasgaum, the prayer has come for the postponement of the second instalment of the land revenue, while the state of things in Vitte and Mann is reported to be so serious that the necessity of total remission will have to be considered in their case without delay.

THE REMAINING DISTRICTS.

The information which the Sabha has up to the present received from the remaining districts is not of a character to enable the Committee to submit any statement about them. In a short time, however, we hope to receive fuller accounts, a summary of which will then be duly sent to Government.—We have, &c.,

G. K. GOKHALE,
S. H. SATHE.
Honorary Secretaries, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

GUJERAT PIG-STICKING MEET.

THE following is the list of 1st entries for the Gujerat and Salmon Cups. 2nd entries close 5th March.

	No. of Chances. Gujerat Cup.	Salmon Cup.
Mr. A. D. Younghusband	2	1
Mr. R. H. Ryves	0	1
Capt. P. W. Legallais	2	0
Col. Hancock	2	0
Mr. W. H. White	2	0
Mr. C. P. White	2	0
Mr. H. N. Gordon	2	1
Mr. A. J. Wogan Browne	1	0
Mr. C. Gray	2	1
Capt. C. F. Harrison	2	1
Mr. H. O. Quin	2	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala	2	1
General Gurdit Singh	2	1
Col. Hera Singh	2	1
Col. Jewan Singh	2	0
Mr. H. C. Barder	2	1
Mr. E. W. Proctor Sims	2	0
Mr. E. Maconochie	1	1
Mr. M. W. Kirk	0	1
Mr. H. N. Warden	2	1
Mr. H. Parvis	1	0
Mr. B. Robertson	2	1
Surgeon-Major G. H. Bull	2	0
Mr. C. W. Waddington	2	1

C. W. WADDINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Ahmedabad, February 26.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

ON the 23rd instant a scuffle took place between the Jamnagar Police under Mr. O'Conner, the Police Superintendent, and the dacoits near Chanchapur, a tram station, on the road to Vavania. One of the dacoits as well as one of the Policemen were wounded. They carried off their own man putting him on a tat grazing hard by. It is said that Mr. O'Connor had with him only three men and the dacoits were about ten in number. They had, it appears, concealed themselves in the house of a Sindhi, who has been made over to the Morvi State Police.

An encounter with the same Police seems to have taken place somewhere near a nalla between Khijeria and Virpore, but the dacoits have managed to escape. Some of the dacoits have very good guns which, it appears, enable them to keep off our men. They seem to have escaped into the Barda hills—one of the haunts of the waghirs. The Halal Prant Officer, Lieutenant Westropp, and Police Inspector, Phirozshaw Manekjee, have gone in that direction.

On Thursday night twenty Cavalry sowars, under the command of a native officer, left Rajkote for Jalia.

A detachment of one hundred men of the 22nd Infantry arrived at Rajkote from Ahmedabad by the mixed train on Friday afternoon.—*Kathiawar Times.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

THE popularity, which Mr. Fillis' magnificent

THE CASE OF MR. WHEELER.

THE PUBLIC INQUIRY.

THE public inquiry into certain charges against Mr. Percy Cotterill Wheeler, of the Bengal Civil Service, and late Officiating Sessions Judge of Jaunpur, was continued at the Board of Revenue Offices, Allahabad, on Wednesday. The inquiry was ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor in the terms of Act XXXVII, of 1850. The Commission conducting the inquiry is composed of Mr. W. Kaye, Member of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. M. S. Howell, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh. Mr. F. E. Taylor, C.S., acts as Secretary to the Commission. Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Barrister-at-law, assisted and advised by Mr. J. Dean, the Legal Remembrancer, is conducting the prosecution, on behalf of Government; and Mr. Wheeler is defended by Mr. Arthur Strachey, Barrister-at-Law.

On resuming, Mr. McLeavy's examination was continued. He said he had found no letters or telegrams relating to the execution decree other than those he had produced. He had not got back the papers he sent to Jaunpur.

In cross-examination by Mr. Strachey the witness said he had known Mr. Wheeler personally for four or years, and during the greater part of that period he had dealings with the Bank. Witness had always entertained a kindly feeling towards him. He did not wish to be hard on him, nor to take any more stringent action against him than was necessary to satisfy the just claims of the bank. He would always infinitely prefer an amicable arrangement, if possible, to any other arrangements. If by any amicable arrangement he could get his money, he would have no desire to press the decree to execution. Throughout the correspondence that had been read his object was to put pressure on Mr. Wheeler for a settlement of the amount of the decree. That was all. It would certainly be correct to say his object was a settlement and his method was pressure. In his letter of the 13th June, by "settlement of the decree" he meant payment of the amount, or a renewal of the obligation in some form or other. He meant the same in his letter of 11th July when he talked of "settling." By renewal, he meant the execution of a promissory note with security. His references to "severe measures" were part of his method of pressure. He objected to receive Rs. 300 a month, and after a year Rs. 500 a month in settlement of all the accounts. The letter of the 23rd July was meant as a rejection of Mr. Wheeler's proposals, and as counter proposals for reasonable settlement of all the accounts, including the decree. He thought the counter proposals, if accepted, would give him sufficient security. He hoped, when he put them forward, that Mr. Wheeler would adopt them. His only object in sending the letter of August 21st, threatening to refer the matter to the High Court, was to put further pressure on Mr. Wheeler, and the same was the object of the letter of the 3rd September, when he said the bank were addressing counsel at Allahabad to know what steps were necessary to move the High Court in the matter of the decree. He believed the assurance of Mr. Wheeler in his letter of September 5th, saying that if the bank insisted of executing the decree he would execute it on himself. His letter of the 28th October, threatening vigorous measures, was written with the same object, namely, to put on pressure for the settlement of the decree: and he had the same object in writing his succeeding letters and no other object. When in his letter on November 9th he spoke of the decree being "fully satisfied" he meant, satisfied in the way he had mentioned before. In his letter of the 15th January, asking for the papers sent by Wahid Ali Khan, he meant that he wanted to get them back. As a matter of fact, after the visit of Wahid Ali Khan to Jaunpur, he made no application to any court for execution of the decree. It was in witness's power to have made an application at any time. Mr. Wheeler never at any time disputed the legal validity of the decree, or of any proceedings the bank had taken in connection with it. In his letter of 13th June he meant that he had got tired of writing letters to which no attention was paid, and he thought when he sent the papers by Wahid Ali Khan, it would compel attention to the matter. After the correspondence closed, he saw Mr. Wheeler at Meerut, when he offered to return the papers. This was about the end of January. He refused to take them because he said he was afraid it would be considered collusion.

Mr. Reid in re-examination said—Can you tell me whether you instructed Wahid Ali Khan to make any application for execution of the decree at Jaunpur? Had Wahid Ali Khan any instructions to proceed by attachment of pay?—He had no instructions.

Were you aware that Wahid Ali Khan had applied for attachment of pay?—Yes. When he wrote to me from Jaunpur.

Witness further said that when Mr. Wheeler offered to return the papers at Meerut he had not them with him. He offered to send them. This was about a week before Mr. Dean saw him, and that may have been about the end of January or beginning of February.

Mr. Reid—Can you tell me roughly to what extent Mr. Wheeler if at present indebted to the Bank?

Mr. Strachey objected to the question.

Mr. Reid submitted it arose from out the cross-examination, and would give reason for the Bank not wishing to be hard upon Mr. Wheeler. No defence had yet been set up with reference to the fifth charge, but one had been shadowed forth in the cross-examination of Mr. McLeavy, to the effect that he did not actually intend to proceed to extremities, but simply wished to frighten Mr. Wheeler. Therefore, he submitted, it was perfectly fair to ask a question of that sort, which would tend to show why it was the Bank wished to be as lenient as possible with Mr. Wheeler, and that it was to the interests of the Bank to extremity should be proceded to.

Mr. Kaye (to the witness)—Now, Mr. McLeavy, we want you to state distinctly and candidly, when you sent Wahid Ali Khan to Jaunpur was he really intended to make a *bona fide* application to execute the decree upon Mr. Wheeler, or was the intention simply to frighten Mr. Wheeler into a settlement?

Witness—It was simply intended to frighten Mr. Wheeler into a settlement.

Mr. Howell—It was not to make a *bona fide* application for execution but to make an application for execution with the object of frightening him?

Witness—I did not care about the execution.

Mr. Howell—Your intention was not to compel Mr. Wheeler at once to execute the decree?

Witness—No; to get him to execute with a view to frighten him.

Mr. Kaye—That is rather ambiguous.

Mr. Howell—You might have had the idea that, as he was delaying and shilly-shallying, you might have intended to frighten him by showing him you could make things unpleasant for him. Was that your object, or the other?

Witness—No; I didn't care about the other.

Mr. Howell—Shall I say then that your answer is "not a bona fide application for execution, but to frighten Mr. Wheeler into settlement?"

Witness—I told him to apply for execution—specially. I wanted to frighten him into settlement.

Wahid Ali Khan was then called. He said he was general agent of the Bank of Upper India. He went to Jaunpur about the execution of a decree. The Bank of Upper India was the decree-holder, and Mr. Wheeler the judgment-debtor. He put up at the pakka serai, and then went to the Judge's court, and wrote an application for execution on the decree, stamping it with an 8 anna stamp. He presented it with his power-of-attorney, and the certificate from the Meerut Court, and a copy of the decree. Petitions were being taken and witness gave the papers to the sarishtadar, who looked at them and gave them to Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Strachey said it was admitted there was an application for attachment of half Mr. Wheeler's salary.

The witness said that Mr. Wheeler examined the application with a reading glass and said to the sarishtadar, "I will pass orders afterwards." Then witness went away. Mr. Wheeler put the papers in a box. In the evening the sarishtadar came to him and said something, and next morning he went to the judge's house. He saw Mr. Wheeler, who said, "You go to Meerut, I won't execute it." Mr. Wheeler handed him a paper, which he sent by post to Mr. McLeavy. He received a telegram from Mr. McLeavy: "Received your letter; return to Meerut sharp."

Mr. Howell noticed that the letter had not been produced, and Mr. Reid said it was not with Mr. McLeavy.

Witness, continuing, said he went back to Meerut. He did not get the papers back. He did not go to the judge's court again. He never asked for the papers back.

Cross-examined.—After seeing the judge at his house, he did not go to court again.

Baby Gokul Pershad, munsarim of the judge's court, Jaunpur, stated that on the day sentence was passed in Debi Pershad's case, when the judge arrived, he was in the English office. Hearing that sentence had been passed he went into court. The judge was hearing a power-of-attorney produced by Raj Kishore for attestation. He ordered it to be attested and he then went away. The reader, Debi Pershad, Raj Kishore a head constable, and two or three more people were present then. Hari Ram was not there. Subsequently the judge never said anything to him about Debi Pershad's judgment. Of his own motion he never said any thing. Two or three times witness asked him about it. Once he asked after the 4th November. He asked twice at the judge's house, and once he wrote a letter from the office. Once when he asked the judge at his house he replied—"Some papers are missing and when they are found I will write a judgment." Having spoken to the applications for copies of the judgment which were made on behalf of Mr Nickles, witness said that on the 7th January 1892, that application was endorsed that the office reported there was no copy of the judgment in the office. In the conversation with the judge, in which it was said some papers were missing, it was not said what papers. This was some time in November. After the 21st October the record in Debi Pershad's case was with the judge—he thought both the Vernacular and English record. After Mr. Straight's visit to Jaunpur the judge gave witness the record, and ordered him to have it arranged, because it had been called for by the High Court. Hashmat Ali arranged the papers, and witness took them to the judge's bungalow in the box in which he received them. The judge was just then going for a drive; he took the key from witness and ordered him to hand the locked box to his servant. He did so, giving the box to some orderly. Mr. Wheeler told witness to find some official to take the record to the High Court. Witness found a man. Next morning he went to the judge and said the record was all ready; except the judgment. Mr. Wheeler said "I know everything about that." After that he put a brown paper cover (putta), containing ten or twelve or more papers, into the box with the record, and locked it. The judge said nothing else about the judgment, and never in witness's presence gave any orders about it.

Mr. Reid was then about to question the witness about the decree, when he made a reference to some other decree against Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Strachey objected to the admission of this evidence.

Mr. Reid submitted that the ruling with reference to the Supplementary Sessions Statements would have no bearing upon the decree case. In the matter which had been already argued, no question of intention was held to arise. But in this matter of the decree there was, he contended, a distinct question of intention. The cross-examination of the last witness was directed to show that Mr. Wheeler had no intention of suppressing the decreee, but that his intention was to execute it if the decree-holder insisted on it; and that Mr. Wheeler would have been justified in keeping this decree out of the office for several months, until he could come to terms with the decree-holder. He submitted the question was "What was Mr. Wheeler's intention at the time?" He would refer the Commission to the same sections of the Evidence Act that had been mentioned in the last argument, and, in addition to section 15 of the Act.

Mr. Strachey said that he understood when the question of the Supplementary Statement was decided, it was intended to cover the general question whether, upon the subject of the particular charges specified, evidence was admissible on other cases not specified and regarding which the defence had had no notice.

Mr. Howell said he thought so at the time.

Mr. Kaye, however, said that what he said at the time was not with a view to this matter, which had now come to his knowledge for the first time.

After the luncheon adjournment, Mr. Reid argued that Mr. Wheeler's motive in keeping this decree out of the office should be interpreted in the light of the fact that on another or other occasions he kept execution decrees against himself out of the office. Mr. Reid referred to the case reported in 11 Bombay High Court Reports; and to the case in Indian Law Reports 6 Calcutta, both of which were cited on Monday and submitted that in the present contention they were in his favour.

After concluding his argument he said it had not been his intention to ask the Munsarim questions about other decrees at that stage. The prosecution had no wish to take up the whole of Mr. Wheeler's affairs, or the administration of his court and general method of conducting business. It was only with reference to any defence that might be set that they were advised to tender such evidence at a later stage of the proceedings.

After consulting with his colleague, Mr. Kaye, without calling on Mr. Strachey, said: "We are agreed that the evidence proposed to be produced is, at any rate at present, inadmissable; but whether at a later stage, to contradict evidence for the defence, it may be proved to be admissible, we must leave to be determined at that stage."

Mr. Strachey—I presume I shall then be heard.

Mr. Kaye—Of course. It leaves the question entirely open.

The examination of the Munsarim was then continued. He said he was not present in court when an application was presented by Wahid Ali Khan on behalf of the Bank of Upper India. He was in charge of the English office of the judge, and letters received from Government or the High Court passed through his hands. They should be filed. He did not open letters addressed to the judge after September, when he was ordered not to, after opening a certain letter. He was told not to open any letter a dressed to the District Judge, because they were not addressed to the Munsarim. Since the time that order was given no letters from the High Court or Government about Debi Pershad's case had been received by witness, or filed in the office to witness' knowledge. It was the second clerk's duty to file official letters.

In cross-examination by Mr. Strachey the witness said that when the judge arrived he usually followed him into court, to receive applications before him; because Mr. Wheeler had ordered all applications to be received in court before him. Witness invariably went into court with the judge. Referring to the interview with Mr. Wheeler, the witness said so far as he remembered the words he had given were those used by the judge: I might have been mistaken, but so far as I remember, I am sure he used those words, "Some papers are missing and when they are found I will write a judgment." I am quite sure of those words. I don't remember the exact same words, but what I understood was this. I don't remember the exact words, but that is the meaning as I understood it. Further the witness said Mr Wheeler might have used some other words conveying the same meaning. He and the judge were alone together during the interview, and nothing else was said about the judgment during that interview. He remembered nothing else that was said at the interview. Witness made no reply to what the judge said. He expressed no surprise. It was possible the judge might have said: "Some papers are missing and all have to be put in order. When this has been done I will give you the record."

At Mr. Kaye's suggestion the question was repeated in the alternative, and witness then said it was not possible Mr. Wheeler said that, in effect, instead of "Some papers are missing and when they are found I will write a judgment." He would swear that the effect of what Mr. Wheeler said was not that which Mr. Strachey had suggested. He could not say whether that was the first occasion on which he spoke to Mr. Wheeler at his house. It may have been the second occasion. He had no idea of the date of the first occasion. It was after the 4th November. Witness was away in the Dasehra vacation. He went daily to Mr. Wheeler's house to get the post letters, and to lay miscellaneous papers before him. He thought it was on the second occasion that he spoke to Mr. Wheeler at the house about the case, and said the record was complete except the judgment. Mr. Wheeler said: "I know everything about that." He had never told anyone what Mr. Wheeler said about the papers being missing. He told no one except the Government pleader that Mr. Wheeler had not written the judgment but was going to write it. He told Vishnu Chunder, the Government pleader, in November, a week or fortnight after the re-opening of the court. No other person was present on that occasion "except officials—mohurrir—they sit on my back"; he meant behind him. They did not speak English and the conversation he had with the Government pleader was in English. Vishnu Chunder made a statement to witness first. This was the first and only time he had made such a statement to him.

In reply to the Government pleader witness said that the judge said some papers were missing, and no sooner he found them he would write a judgment. Some time ago, in January, he made a statement to Mr. Dean. This was in the middle or end of January. Until he told Mr. Dean he had told no one but the Government pleader of Mr. Wheeler's observation. Witness had been at Jaunpur for 20 years in the civil courts, and for two years he had been munsarim of the judge's court. He was a Kayasth.

Mr. Strachey—Is it not a fact there is a large Kayasth clique in the civil courts at Jaunpur, of which you are the head?—Yes, it is.

Is it not notorious it is so?—Yes, but not that I am the head.

You are the chief subordinate official in those courts, are you not?—Yes.

Witness said he knew Hanuman Pershad, Munsarim of the Sub-Judge's Court. He was a Kayasth. Sankate Pershad, Central Nazir, Judge's office, was also a Kayasth, and Ramanand, the registration Clerk, Nageena Pershad, Naib Nazir, Brij Kumar Singh, an apparentice in the Judge's Court, and nephew to Ramanand, Sham Kishore, an apprentice in the Sub-Judge's Court, were all Kayasths. Mahadeo Pershad, another apprentice in the Sub-Judge's Court, was another Kayasth, but was no relation of witness. Lutchmi Narain, amin, and another Lutchmi Narain, mohurrir in the City Munsiff's Court, were both Kayasths. Sunder Lain copyist, Sub-Judge's Court, was also a Kayasth. A complaint of the misconduct of any of these men, would not be made through witness. He had not to report upon the work of the officials of the subordinate courts. He had reported about subordinates in his court. He made only one report, of Mufti Zamal Abdin, a miscellaneous clerk. It would be his duty to report any of his subordinates giving cause for complaint.

Mr Strachey—Has not Mr. Wheeler had frequently to reprimand you?—Yes, two or three times—several times.

Has he not done so a great many times?—No, only two or three times.

You swear that?—He might have done it more times, but never seriously.

He has reprimanded you for negligence, has he not?—Of course. I was never negligent. He has never left orders in the book about me—no serious reprimand.

Did he ever reprimand you, saying you had shown carelessness in your work?—So far as I recollect I think he never had reason to do so.

What did he reprimand you for?—Very slight matters.

Was rudeness one?

(The witness entered into a long explanation.)

Did he not reprimand you for speaking to him in a rude way?—Yes, once.

Did he not on several occasions request written explanations of your conduct?—Yes, he did.

The witness in answer to further questions said Mr. Wheeler did not repeatedly warn him at his house regarding the way he was doing his work. He might have said that his conduct and work were unsatisfactory: that he did not wish to be hard on him, but unless he turned over a new leaf he would report him to the High Court as unfit for his work. He several times threatened to report him to the High Court. He several times said witness's conduct and work were unsatisfactory. Nothing was in the order book to that effect. Witness told the judge he himself had power to dismiss him without reference to the High Court.

Mr. Wheeler never reported that witness had too much dukhl in the office and ought to be transferred, and he did not know that he reported the existance of the Kayasth clique, and expressed his determination to smash it. As soon as Mr. Wheeler arrived in Jaunpur he gave witness orders he was not to openletters addressed to the District or Sessions Judge—that being the Munsarim he had no business to open such letters. He had several times occasion to repeat that order because witness disobeyed it. Mr. Wheeler once asked witness to make an affidavit about what he knew of the delivery of judgment in Debi Pershad's case, he said he wished no one to say untrue things but only what he knew. He told Mr Wheeler what he knew bearing on the question whether judgment had been delivered. He understood the objects of his making an affidavit was to show that the judgment was delivered in open court. At that time he had not seen the report of the Chief Justice's judgment in the *Pioneer* or any other paper, English or Native. Mr. Wheeler said to him: "Say what you know" Mr Wheeler did not say: "You and others may remember things that I have forgotten, and, therefore, I wish you to say all you know." He knew nothing about the Sohni case. He did not know that Mr Wheeler kept all the papers in that case in two boxes in his house. Mr. Wheeler used to bring two boxes to court with him, of which he kept the keys.

Mr. Strachey tendered the affidavit. In it the witness said he was not in court when judgment in Debi Pershad's case was given: but that hearing judgment was delivered he hurried to the court-room and was present when Rajkishore presented a yakalatnama for attestation.

Witness also stated in answer to Mr. Strachey that Hari Babu gave an affidavit too; he was the only other person from whom an affidavit was taken.

Mr. Reid re-examined the witness, who said he was ordered not to open letters to the judge after he had opened a cover by mistake. He could not remember the first occasion on which Mr. Wheeler told him not to open letters. It was a general order that all the dak should go to the judge. Before Mr. Wheeler came it had been witness's practice to open official communications in the vernacular. Mr. Wheeler's prohibition applied to all. Covers received from the station or district were opened by witness even in Mr. Wheeler's time, but the prohibition was extended to these when he opened a particular cover relating to Mr. Wheeler. This was a registered cover received by post. None of his reprimands were put in the character book, order book, or miscellaneous register. When Mr. Wheeler left Jaunpur, witness asked him to write in the character book, but he said he would not bother, as he should soon be back.

The Commission then adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The public inquiry into certain charges against Mr. Percy Cotterill Wheeler, of the Bengal Civil Service, and late Officiating Sessions Judge of Jaunpur, was continued at the Board of Revenue Office, Allahabad, on Thursday.

The first witness called, Tufail Ahmad, Court Inspector, Azamgarh, said that up from 1883 to 13th December 1891 he was Court Inspector at Jaunpur. On the 21st October he was ill and was not at Court. He attended court on the 18th and 19th of October. On the 17th he went to the judge's house and saw Mr. Wheeler at about 10 o'clock. Mr. Wheeler brought two big bundles, tied in cloths, from a room into the verandah; in the bundle were books and papers, and Mr Wheeler placed them under a table in the Veranhah. He told witness to take out the papers connected with Ramzan chowkidar's leave. He opened one bundle and found the papers. He took out the pay sheets and the sanction of Ramzan's leave. He told Mr. Wheeler the different dates. Mr. Wheeler had papers in his hand, and as he went on informing him of the dates he looked at the papers in his hand. After this he sat down and began to write something. Then Mr. King came into the verandah, and witness was told to go away and to bring Debi Pershad at 4 o'clock, when Mr. Wheeler would announce his order. Witness went for Sheodama Pershad, who was surety for Debi Pershad. He went to court and met Debi Pershad and Sheodama Pershad on the way. The judge came to court after five o'clock, but finding no officials there he said: "There are no officials here to whom I can give my order. I will give an order another time." Ramzan, chowkidar, was a witness for the prosecution in Debi Pershad's case. Mr. Wheeler used always to bring a box with him, but he did not notice whether he had his box with him on that occasion. After that day Mr. Wheeler never said anything to him about the judgment, nor was there any conversation about it in witness' presence up to the time he left Jaunpur on the 13th December.

Hashmat Ali, Sessions mohurrir, Jaunpur, for four years, said he remembered the day judgment was given in Debi Pershad's case. He was in the Persian office, and the reader sent for him to the court. When he got there Rajkishore was addressing the judge in English which he did not understand. There were some ten or twelve papers on the table with English writing on them. The judge gave the warrant to Hari Ram, who gave it to witness to seal. He sealed it and returned it to Hari Ram. Witness then went to his office, leaving the judge in the court. In November, after the court re-opened, he asked the reader and got the vernacular record. This was about three weeks after judgment was given. He did not get the English record till the 16th December. He then received the entire record, English and Vernacular, of the Lower Court. He did not receive the judge's English record then or ever.

There was a brown paper cover on the table and the papers were on the top of it. He was writing the warrant in the other pages, and, therefore, he was not present in court when judgment was given. He wrote the warrant in the English office. The Civil Court process server came there to call him into the court in a hurry.

Hari Ram, second clerk of the judge's office, Jaunpur, said he was in the English office at the time sentence was pronounced on Debi Pershad. When judgment was passed, hearing that sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment had been given he filled in the warrant and took it to the judge for signature, and asked for the judgment, to enable him to fill in the remaining blanks on the warrant. Mr. Wheeler said he had already locked up the judgment in his box. He did not receive nor see any judgment in Debi Pershad's case that day. He received the judgment in Mussamat Utmi's case that day. He saw some papers on the judge's table that day; he could not say what sort of papers. He noticed nothing else on the table. He saw a black box to the left side of the judge. He never asked the judge for the judgment again; he heard no order given about it; and received none.

Jadab Chunder Gupta, head clerk and translator of the judge's court, Jaunpur, said he saw the judge take his seat in court on the 21st October; witness was standing at the doorway to the judge's right. The judge opened his box, took out a bundle of papers which was one-and-a-half or two inches thick, and gave sentence in Mussamat Utmi's case. He had some papers on his table and some in his hand. Debi Pershad was brought into court, and the judge turned over the papers in his hand, and at last he pronounced sentence in Debi Pershad's case. Then he put the papers on the table; and witness went to the English office to tell Hari Ram to prepare a warrant. He did not return to court. He asked Mr Wheeler to give him the judgment in Debi Pershad's case. He did this from something Gokul Pershad said. The judge said "Wait." Witness said that Debi Pershad wanted to appeal to the High Court and to be released on bail. The judge hastily told witness he could do that from the copy of the order sheet (or charge sheet, witness could not say which). On a subsequent occasion, after the Dasehra vacation, when witness went to see Mr. Wheeler about the Club business, Mr. Wheeler said the judgment was missing.

In cross-examination witness said Debi Pershad's case excited great interest. He and every one were interested to know what the result would be. When the judge gave sentence on Debi Pershad he looked at the papers and then gave sentence. From where witness was standing he could see distinctly that the papers the judge held had writing on them. All he saw appeared to have writing on them. He saw no blank papers. He had often seen judgments in Sessions cases, and the papers the judge had in his hand looked like a judgment. When sentence was given the people in the door ways ran off in different directions. Witness told Hari Ram to get a warrant ready.

Witness stated that by what was said he understood the munsarim to mean it was unnecessary to produce the paper in this case. Being further questioned, the witness said it was a common practice in interesting Sessions cases for people to stand behind the chicks. It was done in the case of Abdul Majid, and the munsarim was in court during the hearing of that case. After Mr Straight's visit, Mr Wheeler said something to witness about making an affidavit, after he had made over charge. Witness never made his affidavit; he never saw or heard of Mr. Wheeler being at Jaunpur, and never heard from him after he left that station. Subsequently the Legal Remembrancer took a statement from him.

Re-examined—Mr. Wheeler said: "You can make affidavit after I have made over charge." It was not then, but, before that, Mr Wheeler mentioned to him about the judgment being lost. He could not say how long before. The affidavit was spoken of at the opening of the Court after the Christmas holidays—early in January. He did not see any affidavit that had been filed before that. When he left the chick after sentence was given, to tell Hari Ram to get the warrant ready, he found Hari Ram in the office. He did not know whether the warrant in Utmi's case was written before sentence was passed in Debi Pershad's case. There was no special rule for writing warrants immediately after sentence was passed. The papers in the judge's hand when judgment was given numbered, he thought, about thirty half sheets. He could not say whether the paper was ruled with a margin or not: but Mr. Wheeler always wrote on papers with a ruled margin. Mr. Wheeler wrote notes of evidence and judgment both on similarly ruled paper. Mr. Wheeler was not in the habit of finding fault with the people in the office: but whenever he found any one in fault he reprimanded him. There was an order book kept as well as a character book: they were kept on the table in Mr. Wheeler's time. He had looked at them. The witness further said he checked the Club accounts by the order of Mr. Wheeler. Alluding to the incident of the 18th February, the witness said he remembered nothing more the munsarim said. He did not to witness's knowledge, give any reason why it was unnecessary to produce the paper. The reader had the paper in his hand, and the munsarim said it was unnecessary to bring it. Witness caught nothing more. When Mr. Wheeler asked him about making an affidavit, witness listened and said nothing. He could not remember the words Mr. Wheeler used. Mr. Wheeler never returned to the subject. He never received any letter from Mr. Wheeler about it, and he never filed the affidavit.

By Mr Kaye—When Mr Wheeler gave sentence he turned over a good many leaves. So far as witness remembered he did nothing else to the last paper but look at it.

Ajudhia Singh, English copyist in the Judge's Court, said that three applications for copy of the judgment in Debi Pershad's case came to him after the order they should be granted had been endorsed on them. He made no copy of the judgment because he did not get it. No order was given to him about the judgment, and no orders were given to any one in witness' presence regarding the judgment.

There was no cross-examination.

Siri Kant, third clerk of the Jaunpur Judge's Court, deposed to writing the Sessions statement for October. It did not contain the judgment in Debi Pershad's case, because, though he asked for it, he did not get it. He received no orders from the judge, and heard none given, with reference to the judgment in Debi Pershad's case. Witness took the record to the High Court in a sealed wooden box. He also delivered a sealed letter to the Registrar of the High Court.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Zamal Abdin, Miscellaneous Clerk at Jaunpur, then stated that in his register of execution decree there was no entry of any decree against Mr. Wheeler. Decrees transferred from other places for execution were enteredin his register.

The Commission then adjourned.

DEATH OF THE REV. W. T. SATTHIANADHAN.

WE regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. W. T. Satthianadhan, a distinguished native clergyman of the Anglican Church. Mr. Satthianadhan left Madras about ten days ago, apparently in good health, in order to go to Palamcottah to attend the first meeting of the Tamil Central Church Council, of which important body he was the vice-President, the Bishop of Madras being president. The news of his illness and sudden death will take his friends by surprise. The information we have received comes by telegrams and simply announces the death, so that we can give no further particulars. Mr. Satthianadhan belonged to a respectable Hindu family in Tinnevelly, and became a convert to Christanity when a youth at school under the late Mr. Crucikshanks, a well-known teacher, though perfectly blind, in years long gone bye. He was for a while a pupil in the Doveton College, and in 1857 won the Grant Medal for that year. He then entered the service of the Church Missionary Society, and was attached to the North Tinnevelly Itinerant Mission, working with Messrs. Ragland, Meadows and Fenn But it is with Madras that his life work will be most connected. More than a quarter of a century ago Mr. and Mrs. Satthianadhan came to this city. The former had been for many years Chairman of the Madras Native Church Council in connection with the C.M.S., and had the superintendence of a large mission district around Madras. He had peculiar qualifications for this office, for he was active, devout, and as an administrator unequalled in the Tamil Church. The Council has for many years successfully managed the business of several Pastorates, carried on considerable educational operations and maintained an evangelistic agency without any European supervision; and this work has been well done. The C.M.S. has given an annual grant, which decreases year by year, but beyond that the Native Church Council has managed its own affairs under the very able guidance of its late Chairman. Mrs. Satthianadhan's work is well-known and a large and flourishing Zenan a Mission, started by her, is still kept on by her two daughters. Mr. Sathianadhan was a Fellow of the University of Madras and also received from the Archbishop of Canterbury the degree of B. D. for his work in the Native Church. He was one of the Native Chaplains of the Bishop of Madras, by whom his counsel and aid in all matters relating to Native Christian work will be much missed. Mr. Satthianadhan belonged to a race of native gentlemen educated in the pre-University days, a race now dying out; but they were men well educated. There was not so much pressure of examinations then, and work was done more leisurely and probably more thoroughly. At all events, he was a good English scholar and a clear, effective speaker. Some years ago he spent six months in England, and was a very successful deputation at Missionary meetings. It will not be easy to supply his place at Sion Church, of which he was the Pastor, or as Chairman of the Church Council. His life's work is done. He has taken no small share in building up the Church of God amongst his people and in years to come his name will be honoured and treasured as that of a faithful Pastor, a courteous native gentleman, and an earnest Christian—*Madras Mail*.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a list of the business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held to-day.

I.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

(1) Letter from Mr. Bhaskarao Balkrushnaji Pitale, dated 22nd February, 1892—Submitting his opinion on the Bombay District Vaccination Bill.

(2) Letter from Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, late Chief Justice of Baroda, dated 25th February 1892—Submitting his opinion on the Bombay District Vaccination Bill.

II.—Bill and Orders of the day:—

(1) Bill No. 3 of 1891.—A Bill to prohibit the practice of Inoculation, and to make the vaccination of Children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory—Consideration of the Bill in detail.

Amendments to be proposed on the consideration of the Bombay District Vaccination Bill in detail.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of February 12, arrived in harbour at 6-30 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr B R Jones	Mr and Mrs A Larkins and two children
Lieut H W Jackson	Mr Drinkwater
Mrs and Miss Kennedy	Mr Whitehorn
Mr A Scott Duncan	Mr Lytton
Mrs Hickson	Mr J S Brandon
Mr H Warren	Three Misses Birrell
Mr R orsford	Mr C L Muriel
Sister Helena	Mr A G Walker
Miss Blackmore	Mr Woodhead
Miss Hughes	
Mr B Joyce	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Benson	Mr P Going
Mr J Adams	Mr A Mason
Mr J W Monk Smith	Mr Mohamed Hasan
Major Sir Henry Johnson, Bart	Mr Stevenson
Mr H W Williams	Mr Granville
Mr C L Wills	Mr R C Rogers
Mr Ultherman	Mr J J Mc taalfe
Mr W Hodder	Mr Bruce
Mr Heing	Miss Kitchen
	Mr C D M clean

FROM ADEN.—Major Curtis.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

THE COURT.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, with their son and daughters, left Osborne on Tuesday and returned to Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses yesterday left London for Comptonplace, Eastbourne.

The Queen has appointed the Marquis of Bute to be Lord Lieutenant of Buteshire.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of the Earl of Glasgow to succeed Lord Onslow as Governor of New Zealand.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Session of Parliament was opened on Tuesday by Royal Commission, when the Queen's speech was read. In the evening the Address in reply was discussed in the House of Lords and was agreed to.

In the House of Commons the debate on the Address has been more prolonged, and it was continued last evening.

POLITICAL.

A meeting of Liberal Unionist Members of Parliament was held on Monday at Devonshire House, the Duke of Devonshire presiding, when Mr. J. Chamberlain was unanimously chosen as the leader of the party in the House of Commons.

The Home Secretary replied on Monday to a deputation that had requested him to withdraw the police prohibition against Sunday meetings at Chelsea that there was no desire to prevent free speech, but meetings should be held in places where public convenience and order were not interfered with.

IRELAND.

At a meeting of the anti-Parnellite Parliamentary party in Dublin on Friday Mr. J. M'Carthy was elected as sessional chairman, with a consultative committee of eight members.

Upwards of 150 tenants on the Ponsonby estate in Cork have signed agreements to purchase their holdings under the Ashbourne Act on terms which they rejected five years ago.

GENERAL.

Mr. H. F. Blair has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of the North-West Provinces of Bengal in place of Mr. Douglas Straight, resigned.

Sir W. Sendall has been appointed to succeed Sir H. Hulwer as High Commissioner of Cyprus, Sir J. Hay to be Governor of Barbados, and Sir F. Fleming to be Governor of Sierra Leone.

Sir C. Hall, M.P., Q.C., was on Monday chosen to succeed the late Sir T. Chambers as Recorder of London. No other nomination was offered.

Sir James Caird, the eminent writer on agricultural subjects, died suddenly on Tuesday from syncope following upon influenza. He was 75 years of age. The deaths are also announced of the President of Queen's College, Cambridge, Rev. Dr. G. Phillips, aged 88, and of Mr. Hunter Rodwell, Q.C., and formerly M.P. for Cambridgeshire. He was 77 years of age.

Mr. R. W. Ingham has been appointed a County Court Judge, in place of Sir R. Kettle, resigned.

The body of the late Mr. Spurgeon reached London on Monday night, and has been deposited in the Pastors' College attached to the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Many thousands of persons have since visited the chapel. The funeral yesterday at Norwood Cemetery was an imposing event. Representatives not only of the various Nonconformist bodies but the Bishop of Rochester attended and pronounced the Benediction.

The Registrar-General's return of the deaths during last week shows a marked decline of the mortality in London, Croydon, and Brighton, but at Norwich the deaths were at the annual rate of nearly 40 per thousand.

Mrs. Osborne, the plaintiff in the recent "Pearl" case, was taken before the Lord Mayor on Friday, but, at the instance of the representative of the Treasury, the warrant for obtaining money under false pretences was withdrawn, and the prisoner was discharged. She was, however, immediately re-arrested on a warrant for perjury and was taken to Bow-street Police Court, where some formal evidence was given and she was remanded in custody until to-day.

The football match between representatives of England and of Ireland was played on Saturday at Manchester. England won by a goal and a try to nothing. At Swansea, Scotland defeated Wales by a goal and a try against a try.

The Salvation Army procession at Eastbourne was not carried out on Sunday, but a crowd assembled and hooted the members of the army on their way to their "citadel," and there was some disturbance during the service. The police, however, protected the members from attack.

LATEST NEWS.

The Prince and the Princess of Wales, with Prince George and Princesses Victoria and Maud, left town yesterday afternoon for Eastborne. They will stay several weeks at Compton-house, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire.

A son of Sir Thomas Freake was thrown and killed yesterday while hunting near Swindon.

James Muir, aged 39, a shoemaker, was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Day yesterday for the murder of a woman, who had lived with him at Bethnal-green. Both the prisoners were addicted to drink.

One of the striking coal porters was sent to gaol for a week yesterday for assaulting a non-union man who had remained at work.

A few nights ago a farmer, named Philip Doherty, and his wife were dragged from bed by six armed men, who made Doherty promise to leave the farm, and fired two pistols before decamping.

Polling took place yesterday in five Ontario and two Nova Scotia constituencies for seats in the Canadian House of Commons. Mr. T. M'Greevy, who was expelled last Sessions, is coming forward again for Quebec West.

All the mines but one in the Newcastle district of New South Wales are arranging to amalgamate. The new "trust" will have a capital of £2,250,000.

A crowd of unemployed persons at Prague have waited on the Burgomaster and Governor, and the former promised work to 100 men.

The Japanese Military Attaché at Berlin started yesterday on his ride to Japan through Siberia and the Corea. He calculates on riding for two years.

A small Jewish colony founded some time ago on the Gulf of Akabah has proved a complete failure.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Maj W Ashfield, Bo Ret; Mr A S Annand, B C S Ret; Mr Benjamin Brooks, late High Court, Madras; Mr C Toogood, BCS Ret; Lieut-Col J A Grant, CB, CSI, Ben Ret; Sir J Caird; Sir G Waller; Rev Dr. Phillips; Mr A Goodwin, MA; Count de Launay; Lady Hampton.

PRINCE GEORGE AND THE PRINCESS MAY.

SEVERAL evening papers have published a story, taken from the London correspondence of the *Yorkshire Post*, to the effect that information "from a perfectly reliable source" states that "the Lord Mayor, who has been in communication with the Prince of Wales as to the disposition of the wedding gifts from the City to Princess May, has received a private communication from his Royal Highness requesting that no action whatever may be taken in the matter at present, and assigning as a reason that it was hoped to announce shortly the engagement of Prince George to 'an English Princess.'" The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, we have the best authority for stating that the statement is untrue."

MR. W. ROCKHILL, late of the American Legation in Pekin, and well known in connection with his journey through Eastern Tibet, described in his book, "In the Land of the Lamas," is reported to have started inland from Shanghai for fresh exploration in Tibet, his objective point being Koko-hor.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

A MAN writes to me from South Australia who was discharged from

THE "WORLD'S" INDIAN NOTES.

Now that steps have been taken to reduce the establishment of general officers so materially, it is demanded by many colonels as an act of justice that all officers of the rank of major-general not actually in military employment should be removed to the Supernumerary List. It is scarcely fair, for instance, that a member of the India Office Council or a Queen's Equerry, should block the way of promotion. The complaint is such a reasonable one that it might fairly be considered, more especially as it would do no injury to the seniors, whose removal to the Supernumerary List would deprive them of neither advantages nor emoluments.

The Indian Empire has sustained a great loss in Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman. He was essentially a soldier, for as a soldier he had distinguished himself; but his very military qualities secured for him political patronage, and he died, as he would have wished to do, in the discharge of duty. He seemed destined to become a leading feature in Indian administrative affairs, and he will long be remembered for all he did to raise the character of the Indian Army. He was nursed in his last moments by a devoted wife, to whom it may be a comfort in her great bereavement to know that she has the fullest sympathy of her late husband's many admiring friends.

When the news reached the Queen of the success of the little handful of British soldiers under command of the gallant Colonel Durand, known officially now as the Hunza Field Force, her Majesty at once despatched a telegram to Lord Lansdowne requesting him to convey her congratulations, and to keep her informed of the condition of the wounded.

Captain Aylmer, R.E., is almost certain to get the Victoria Cross for his part in the affair. His gallantry was most conspicuous. Latest accounts state that his wounds, which were very severe, are going on very satisfactorily, and that he is able now to move about freely.

Major-General Elles may be expected home from India before long on leave. He was recommended to seek rest before he proceeded in command of the Hazara Expedition but he preferred to join it at once and I am glad to see that his services have been adequately acknowledged and rewarded.

By the-by, whilst General Elles is in England his divisional command will devolve upon the vigorous Major-General George Luck, Colonel C. R. Pennington, C.B., who brought the 14th Bengal Cavalry to such a high standard of efficiency, acting as Inspector-General of Cavalry.

Colonel A. B. Morgan, well-known to Indian officers for his long and distinguished services on the Staff in India, has at length returned to England, his military course for the time having been run. Originally in the 19th Foot, he exchanged in 1878 to the 9th, went out to India, and for the last ten years has been continously in staff employment. He has come home in "Crocodile."

The East Indies is a very important naval station; more important, perhaps, than at first sight occurs to the even more than ordinarily thoughtful politician. Though called East Indian, our fleet in those waters has to protect our interests in East Africa, Persia and Arabia, and it is in the highest degree desirable for the inhabitants of these countries to be properly impressed with a sense of our strength afloat as compared with that of other nations. Our ships on that station, therefore, should be not lame ducks, but swift; not obsolete, but modern. More especially should this be the case with the ship flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, instead of which the Admiralty think the Boadicea good enough—an utterly useless, decrepit, and worn out vessel, sister to the Euryalus, which went out in a similar capacity in 1878, and is now slowly rusting to death in the basin in the Chatham. The Boadicea might well be there also. She is as badly manned as she is armed and engined. She has about 150 out of 240 of the seaman class under twenty years of age, and the condition of the stocker complement is not much better. In the Indian Army, where a soldier spends some five or six years, there is a rule that no one under twenty is allowed to be sent out. Surely stokers in the tropics have far harder work than soldiers in airy bungalows on shore?

It is quite possible that grave consequences may follow the Calcutta Conference on the Chin-Lushai Territory, which was broken up last week. But it is quite incorrect to suppose that any definite conclusions have yet been formulated, much less published. The future of the North Eastern Marches of India is the subject awaiting settlement. The obvious cours is to place the territory under one central authority, instead of leaving it to the split mercy of Burma, Assam, and Bengal. But it does not follow that the times are yet ripe for this step to be undertaken, as many seem to suppose. Still less is it true that there is any idea of putting Burmah under a Governor of its own, as has been asserted, by way of corollary to the unification of the Chin Lushai Territory. Such things may be before long, but nothing whatever is as yet agreed upon, even unofficially.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

THE undermentioned officers had order to embark per H. M. S. Crocodile, at the ports named and on the dates stated:—

AT PORTSMOUTH ON FEB. 9.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Col. H. F. Smyth, Lieut. H. A. Young, Second Lieut. A. C. Kennedy.
Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. W. E. Bunbury.
Medical Staff.—Surg-Capt. A. E. C. Spence, Surg-Capt. G. H. Young-Surg. Capt. H. E. Dowse.
2nd Royal Irish Regt.—Second Lieut. E. O'Brien.
2nd West Yorks.—Second Lieut. E. W. M. Purvis
1st Derby.—Second Lieut. G. Leveson Gower.
1st Norfolk.—Second Lieut. P. C. N. Barclay.
Army Veterinary Department.—Vet. Lieut W. J. Tatam.
Indian Nursing Service.—Mrs. E. Broughton.
Royal Engineers.—Wife of Maj. J. Burn Murdock.
2nd Durham L. I.—Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. W. J. Qualtrough.
Acting Roman Catholic Chaplain.—Rev. A. A. Agins.

AT QUEENSTOWN ON FEB. 22.

2nd Royal Sussex.—Capt. G. A. Trevor.
2nd Royal Munster Fus.—Second Lieuts. H. L. Haughton and G. D. Crocker.
1st Royal Welsh Fus.—Lieuts. H.J. Madocks and C. H. M. Doughty.
1st Worcester.—Lieut. L. W. Fox.
1st Hants.—Capt. C. F. Cromie.
1st Rifle Brigade.—Capts. W. J. Eccles and R. J. Maude.
2nd Middlesex.—Capt. J. E. D. Ward.
1st East Surrey.—Capt. E. P. L. Lynden-Bell.
1st North Lancashire.—Capt. F. H. O'Brien.
1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. A. W. G. L. Cole.
2nd Wilts.—Second Lieut. A. H. Ommanney.
Medical Staff.—Surg. Lieut.-Col. E. Townsend; Surg-Capts. S. Townsend and J. R. Yourdi.
2nd Durham L I.—Capt. A. T. Payne.
1st East Lancashire.—Second Lieuts. E.T. Browne and O. L. Downes.
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.—Lieut. F. D. Millward.
1st Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. G. B. Browne.
3rd Rifle Brigade.—Capt. E. M. Woodhouse.
2nd Manchester.—Second Lieuts. F. W. Thomas, R. G. J. J. Berry, and A. M. M. Houston.

TO EMBARK IN EGYPT.

2nd Devon.—Lieut.-Col. D. T. Kinder.

TESTIMONIAL TO LADY DUFFERIN.

THE English ladies resident at Rome, headed by the Duchess de Sermoneta, Princess Doria, Princess Baudini (Countess of Newburgh), Marchesa Vitelleschi, Marchesa Chigi, Countess Giglucci, Lady Blanche Morris, the Hon Mrs. Lydston Leslie, Lady Maitland, Lady Shaw, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Somerset Bartchaell and others have presented the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava with a handsome bracelet ornamented with antique gems accompanied by a letter expressing "their good wishes and their regret at her departure." The address which was conveyed in the form of a beautifully illustrated book, has been numerously signed by the principal ladies of the English colony, including Mrs. Cheyne Brady, Miss Black, Mrs. Edmonston Charles, Mrs. Elliot, Miss Ferguson, Miss Filder, and many others. A somewhat similar address was presented to Lord Dufferin some days ago. The latter included the names of the English Catholic prelates now in Rome.

It is understood that the Marquis of Dufferin will not relinquish his post at Rome until March.

REPORTS have reached Vienna from London to the effect that the conferences between Blum Pasha Mr. Goschen, Mr. Lidderdale, and Lord Rothschild respecting the introduction of a gold currency into Austria-Hungary show that the leading English financiers are in favour of the Austrian scheme, although in the city it is regarded with anything but favour. This, it is stated, is owing to the fact that the scheme has from the outset been grossly misrepresented in London, it having been generally reported that the loan connected with it was for war purposes, and also that Austria intended to throw large quantities of silver on the markets. Neither of these statements is correct, nor need it be feared (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) that a large quantity of gold will be drawn from the markets.

THE PEARL CASE.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MRS. OSBORNE:

MRS. OSBORNE was charged before the Lord Mayor, at the Guildhall, on Friday (Feb. 5), with obtaining money under false pretences from Messrs. Spink and Son, to whom she sold Mrs. Hargreave's stolen jewels. The proceedings, which were of a peculiarly painful character, owing to the prisoner's prostrate condition, were delayed some time owing to the non-appearance of the representative of the treasury, and when Mr. H. Cuffe, assistant solicitor to that department, arrived, he applied for the formal withdrawal of the charge against the defendant. After some conversation the charge was dismissed, the result being received with applause. Mrs. Osborne was then arrested for prejury, and taken to Bow-street, where Mr. Cuffe simply proved the arrest, and asked for a remand, which was granted till the 12th instant. No application was made for bail, and Mrs. Osborne was removed to Holloway, where, it is said, she has been treated as a sick prisoner in the infirmary.

It is understood that Mrs. Osborne insisted on surrendering to the authorities, notwithstanding her condition, and well knowing the consequences. The police (it is reported) had not the faintest idea where she was, the detectives never having been within 200 miles of her. On the other hand, it appears that the police showed great activity in watching Captain Osborne's house in this country. Captain and Mrs. Osborne are said to have been in Paris when they read the warrant in the papers.

Captain Osborne, who was with his wife both at the Guildhall and at Bow-street has, it is said, no intention of retiring from the army. "He has determined to face the situation and to live down, so far as the world will let him, the consequences of this unhappy affair." He has done everything to provide for his wife's comfort so far as the prison regulation will permit.

There was a crowded attendance on the day the mail left in the Extradiction Court at Bow-street, when Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne was charged, on remand before Sir J. Bridge, with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury as a witness in the recent case of "Osborne *vs.* Hargreave," tried before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury. Mr. C. F. Gill, instructed by the Hon. H. Cuffe and Mr. B. Thomas, from the Treasury prosecuted; Mr. Lewis Coward defended; and Mr. Sweet represented Major and Mrs. Hargreave, who were present. On the bench were several gentlemen, including Colonel Smith, Chief Commissioner of the City Police.

An immense crowd thronged the precincts of the court.

Mrs. Osborne, when ushered into the dock by the chief warder, was again accompanied by her husband, who stood by the side of his wife and held her hand. She presented the same distressed appearance as on the last occasion, and with head bowed and handkerchief covering her face cried pitifully during the hearing.

Mr. Gill said that as all the facts had been put before Sir John in the information he did not intend to make any opening observations.

William Turner Cooke, a clerk in the central office of the Royal Courts of Justice, produced the original writ in the action of "Elliot *vs.* Hargreave," which was subsequently amended to "Osborne against Hargreave." He also produced the statement of claim which was also amended. The statement of claim was for slander. He further produced the statement of defence, in which the slander was justified by one of the defendants. There was judgment for the defendants on all issues in that action, and this he also produced.

Mr. E. R. Hatton, clerk to Mr. Justice Denman, who tried the action, was next called. He said the prisoner was a witness in the case, and he administered the oath to her in the usual form when called as a witness on the 15th December.

Mr. Albert R. Smeaton, shorthand writer, said he was engaged in taking notes in the trial of the action, with the assistance of a Mr. Cutler. The witness was in court on 15th, 17th, and 18th December. On the first date he took a note of the evidence given by Mrs. Osborne, and now produced a correct transcript of the same.

Mr. W. S. Cutler also deposed to taking a note of Mrs. Osborne's evidence, and he produced a transcript.

Mr. Gill said he had selected certain passages in the defendant's evidence which he purposed to rely upon. The defendant (then the plaintiff) said she had never been in the City further than the Temple; she did not write to "Mrs. Price, of 14, Hyde Park-gardens," in a document marked "A" handed to her; she did not write "A. Price" as an endorsement to a cheque for £550 drawn by Messrs. Spink; did not write "Alice Price" to a memorandum stating that the jewels were her property; that she never saw Pearce, a bank clerk at Glyn's, until the trial; that she never went out at all on the 23rd of February, 1891; that she did not pay anything over £10 between February 19 and March 9, 1891, except by cheque; never heard of the name of Spink until this question arose; and that she never saw the documents marked A. B. C. before then.

The witness verified all these, with the exception of that referring to no payment over £10 being made except by cheque between February 19 and March 9, 1891. He was not in the court when the evidence was given.

MRS. HARGREAVE IN THE BOX.

Mrs. Hargreave was the next witness called, and as she passed by the dock she pushed her hand through the iron bars and gave Mrs. Osborne a sympathetic clasp of the arm. Witness, who was much affected, said: I am the wife of Major Hargreave, and live at Shirley, Torquay. I was one of the defendants in the action of Osborne *vs.* Hargreave, and appear here to-day upon subpœna. I produce two pair of pearl earrings, and one pair of diamond earrings. I kept them in a secret drawer of a cabinet in my house. They were safe on the 4th February, 1891, and I missed them on the 20th. Mrs. Osborne (then Miss Elliot) had been staying with me between the 9th and the 15th February. During that time she had seen the cabinet, and I had explained to her how the secret drawer was opened. After discovering the loss of the jewels I communicated with the police.

Mr. Coward: I understand you will ask for a committal also on the charge of larceny.

Mr. Gill: It is absolutely necessary to call Mrs. Hargreave on the charge of perjury, but, of course, I must ask for a committal on the offences disclosed by the depositions.

Cross-examined, witness said:—My jewels have been restored to me, and all the costs in the action brought against me have been paid.

Have you seen Mrs. Osborne since her arrest?—Yes.

Where?—Yesterday, in Holloway Gaol.

You visited her there?—I did.

MR. SPINK'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. Marshall Spink, one of the firm of jewellers in the City, said: On the 19th February last year, about 1-15 p.m., my assistant (Mr. Bagally) brought to me the diamond earrings (produced).

Sir J. Bridge: Where were you?—I was lunching with my brother.

Continuing, the witness said: He made a statement to me, and I came down to the first-floor, and there examined both diamonds and pearls. Mr. Bagally, on my instructions, then brought to me the lady from whom he had received them. She came into our show room, and I identify the prisoner as the lady. I asked her what she expected for them, and she told me £900. I said that was too much, and asked her if she had any objection to our making an offer for them, and she said "No." I examined them again, and then offered her £550, which she accepted. More than once I asked her whether they were her own property, and she told me she had inherited them. I asked her for her name and address. She gave "Alice Price, 14, Hyde Park-gardens," and I told Bagally to look at the London Directory. He stated that was not the name down for 14. Hyde-Park-gardens, and Mrs. Osborne thereupon said, "No; I am staying there; I live in the country." I then requested her to give her country address, but she said, "I should not like to do that." I said that in buying articles of this value it was necessary for us to know from whom we were purchasing them, and she replied, "Then, I would rather not sell them," and put out her hand to take them back. As I was desirous of purchasing them, I said that I only required her name and address for entry in our books, and again explained to her that it was absolutely necessary we should know who she was. After a few moments' consideration she gave me the address of "Radcliffe Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire." I thereupon wrote out a memorandum, which declared that the property was absolutely her own. She signed it "Alice Price" in my presence. I then wrote a cheque for £550, payable to Mrs. A. Price "or order," and handed it to her. It was crossed cheque on our bankers, Messrs. Glyn. She said, "I also have a fine pearl necklace, which I hope I shall not have to sell." After that she left, having been with me about 20 minutes. I next saw Mrs. Osborne on Monday, February 23, when she was very differently dressed.

The hearing of the case was not concluded when the mail left but according to our telegram the accused was committed.

IT is reported from Khiva that several Jewish families, expelled from Russia, have arrived at Kundrat on the Amu Daria with the intention of settling in the country, and have addressed a petition to the Emir to allow them to remain.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EASTERN MAIL SERVICE.

IN the House of Commons on the 11th instant Mr. H. Heaton asked the Postmaster-General whether he was in a position to state the result of the mission of Mr. Forman to the Continent; whether this officer was successful in getting a reduction in the transit rates charged by France and Italy for the conveyance of the Indian and Australian mails between Calais and Brindisi; and whether he was in a position to inform the House of the reasult of his inquiries regarding the feasibility of sending our Eastern mails via Salonica. Sir J. Fergusson: I have been in communication with the French and Italian Post Offices on the subject of the hon. members question. There will be in future a reduction of about £7,300 a year upon the charge for the conveyance of the Eastern mails by especial accelerated trains. Books and newspapers will be carried at the territorial transit rates of the Postal Union. As regards the Salonica route, it is undoubtedly feasible, and it might afford a certain acceleration, but it is not proposed at present to resort to it.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN BOMBAY.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the statement in a pamphlet just issued, entitled "The poppy Plague in India," that the consumption of opium in the Bombay Presidency had increased 549 per cent. since 1877, and, in the city of Bombay, 2,161 per cent.; whether these figures were correct; whether it was a fact that all shops for the sale of opium were closed "on or adjacent to the line of march whilst a regiment of detachment of soldiers is passing, or is encamped in the vicinity"; and whether the Government of India would be invited to extend the same protection to the natives of the country which they did to British soldier. Mr. Curzon: The Secretary of State has seen the figures quoted, but he cannot identify them. At pages 73 and 89 of the opium papers just published will be found a detailed account of the consumption of duty-paid opium in Bombay City and Presidency from 1879 to 1889. It will be seen from page 9 of the same return that the increase in the sale of duty-paid opium is explained by the Government of India as being entirely due to the substitution of duty-paid for contraband opium, and that the retail price of opium has been more than doubled in the last fourteen years. The Secretary of State is not aware that all opium shops are closed when troops are marching or encamped in the neighbourhood.

Mr. McNeill has given notice of an amendment to the address raising the question of the elective principle in the Indian Legislative Councils, and expressing regret that the speech from the Throne contains no proposals for the abolition of the Opium Trade or the diminution of the salt-tax.

MR. JOHNSTON'S EXPEDITION.

THE following despatch has been sent by Mr. Johnston to Lord Salisbury:—

Zomba, November 24, 1891.

My Lord,—I have been much annoyed at an unfounded calumny, which has been industriously circulated by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the effect that I engaged slaves at Zanzibar for my porters and police force. The society in question put this false statement in circulation by a letter addressed to your lordship, to which they gave prominence and publicity by communicating its contents to *The Times* and other daily papers.

I desire to emphatically deny the truth of this report. In the first place, I only engaged 130 men at Zanzibar, of whom ten were Somalis (and who ever heard of Somalis being slaves?), 13 were soldiers, taken from active service in the Zanzibar army and specially selected for service in the British Central African police by his Highness the Sultan himself, two were Goanese cooks, two Arab clerks, 21 were ex-Sidi boys who had served in her Majesty's Navy, and whom I obtained through the kindness of Captain Henderson, of her Majesty's ship Conquest, and the remaining 82 were carefully chosen men who were either personally known to me from having travelled with me on the Congo River, on the Kilimanjaro Expedition, or on my former journey to Tanganyika (1889-90), or else were men specially recommended by the members of the Consular staff on the clerks and interpreters in the Consular Court of her Majesty's Agency at Zanzibar.

All these men above enumerated were free men. They were engaged with all due formalities, before her Majesty's Actiug Consul-General, Lieutenant C. S. Smith, who questioned them closely as to their *status* and antecedents.

Further, before being embarked they were all passed in review by his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, and no question was raised by any one as to their being other than free agents* and free men.

I think the Anti-Slavery Society should be called upon to give the authority and the evidence on which they have ventured to make public charges intended by them to reflect adversely on my character as a British official.

I have &c.,

H. H. Johnston, her Majesty's Commissioner.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., &c.

*Unless it be the 13 soldiers from the Zanzibar army, who simply received, and obeyed an order to proceed in service to Nyassaland.

THE AMERICAN FREE COINAGE BILL.

It is probable (says a Reuter's telegram from Washington) that the bill for the free coinage of silver will be reported to the House of Representatives this week with a recommendation from the commitee on coinage in its favour. The bill, it is stated, will be the one formerly introduced in the House by Mr. Bland, chairman of the committee. In the course of an interview on the subject Mr. Bland said:—"The bill differs from all others in one particular, in that it contemplates the conversion of all our silver money, silver certificates, and Treasury notes issued on bullion and gold certificates issued on gold, into coin or notes redeemable in coin, thus converting our paper into bimetallic paper instead of keeping up the distinction between gold and silver in our paper issues. This conforms to the idea of coining both metals of one quality free. The measure also differs from other bills (proceeded Mr. Bland) in providing that when France resumes the free coinage of silver at her present ratio of 15½ to 1, and the president issues a proclamation to that effect, that ratio will then become our legal ratio, and our coin shall conform to it. It is asserted that France will not resume free coinage now, because the difference between our ratio of sixteen to one would cause all our silver to go to the French Mint, which would probably be embarrassing to France to some extent and very much so to us. We wish to retain our silver money as well as our gold coin, and hence there is very good reason why our ratio and Europe's should be the same." A later telegram through Reuter states that on Feb. 10 Mr. Bland introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution making the measure a special order for the 17th inst. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

THE GREAT ROBBERY OF INDIAN STAMPS.

ALFRED GEORGE ASHTON, forty-one, a stevedore, George Henry Humphreys, thirty-seven, late a bank manager; and James Francis Clarke, forty-one, who were convicted last sessions of stealing large quantities of Indian stamps, the property of the Government, were brought up at the Old Bailey on Feb. 10 for sentence. Mr. C. F. Gill said the prosecution had been undertaken at the instance of the India Office as the court were told the stamps used in India were sent out from this country for distribution. The robbery took place at the London Docks. The case containing the stamps was safely delivered on board the ship Astrea, but the vessel sailed before the discovery. The India Office looked upon the case as of exceptional importance. Ashton was a stevedore's labourer, and no matter what care might be taken to place property on board ship when once the property was in the hold of the vessel it was practically at the mercy of the stevedores. The peculations were simply enormous. Inspector Richards said that he had been in France, Germany, and Switzerland in connection with this case, and for the purpose of tracing the stamps. Ashton, who worked in the hold of the Astrea when the stamps were stolen, had given no information whatever as to the stamps, although he had made statements which turned out to be untrue. Clarke adhered to his story that he had received the stamps from India. Humphreys he had known for several years as connected with a very bad gang of swindlers, several of whom had been convicted. Mr. Dixon Hartland, M.P., was called to speak for Humphreys, whom he had known since he was a boy. He said Humphreys at one time was in charge of one of the branches of their bank. The Common Serjeant sentenced Ashton to seven years' penal servitude, and the other two prisoners to eighteen months' hard labour each.

M. VIDAL, the French explorer who started some time ago for Yarkand, has been captured in Kashgar, together with a Kirghiz caravan, and has been taken as a prisoner by brigands to Yarkand.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ON Tuesday, February 9, the seventh session of the twelfth Parliament of Her Majesty was opened by commission, the Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Coventry the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, and Viscount Grose. The House met at two o'clock.

The Speaker of the House of Commons was summoned by Sir James Drummond, and he was accompanied by upwards of 150 members of the House to the Bar of the Upper Chamber. The Royal Commission having been read, the Lord Chancellor read as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I am persuaded that you have deeply participated in the terrible sorrow which has afflicted me and my family in the loss, at the moment when the prospects of his life appeared the happiest, of my dearly beloved grandson, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale. It has been a solace to us in our grief to have received from all classes and conditions of my subjects, from all parts of my Empire, as well as from all foreign countries, the most touching assurances of their deep sympathy under this grievous affliction, and the expression of their affectionate regard and appreciation for the dear young Prince, whom they have lost by this great calamity.

My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly. I have lost in the Viceroy of Egypt a loyal ally, whose wise government had, in the space of a few years, largely contributed to restore prosperity and peace to his country.

I have an entire confidence that the same sagacious policy will be followed by his son, who has been named as his successor, in accordance with previous Firmans, by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

An agreement has been concluded with the United States, defining the mode in which the disputes as to seal fisheries in Behring's Sea shall be referred to arbitration.

Zanzibar has been established as a free port by his Highness the Sultan, with my concurrence. I trust that this measure will conduce both to the development of the Sultan's dominions and to the promotion of British commerce on the East African coast.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

The Estimates for the Public Service of the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to financial economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

The proposals will be laid before you for applying to Ireland the general principles affecting Local Government which have already been adopted in Great Britain; and I trust that it may be possible to consider the provisions as to the English Local Government, which, for want of time, it was necesary to omit from the former Bill.

A measure for increasing the number of small holdings of land in agricultural districts in Great Britain will be submitted for your approval.

You will be asked to consider a Bill for extending the advantages of Assisted Education to Ireland, and for other purposes connected with Elementary Education in that country.

A scheme for modifying the existing system of procedure on Private Bills, so far as it affects Scotland and Ireland, will be brought before you.

A measure will be introduced for the improvement of the Legislative Councils in India.

A Bill will be laid before you for relieving Public Elementary Schools in England from the present pressure of local rates.

Proposals for improving the discipline of the Established Church in regard to moral offences; for enabling accused persons to be examined on their trial; for revising the existing agreements between the Government and the Bank of England; and for amending the Law with respect to the liability of employers for injuries incurred in their employment will also be commended to your attention.

I pray that Almighty God may guide you in the performance of your weighty functions.

On their lordships reassembling, at 4-15, the Duke of Devonshire, having taken the oath and subscribed the roll, took his seat on the front Opposition bench, next to Lord Derby. The Archbishop of York, the Earl of Dartmouth, and the Bishops of Chester and St Asaph, also took the oath and subscribed the roll.

Mr. Chamberlain, in resuming the debate on the Address on February 11 expressed surprise that while the Liberal leaders had declared on every platform during the recess that this was to be a fighting session, it had opened not like a roaring lion, but like a bleating lamb. He pointed out the inconsistency between Sir W. Harcourt's declarations during the recess, that local Government was a question exclusively for an Irish Parliament, and his statement on the opening night that he was ready to welcome the Government Bill. There was no assurance that a new Home Rule bill would be accepted by the Irish members in better faith than the last. Mr. Gladstone and his party had not hesitated during the recess to embarrass the Government on the subject of Egypt. Did Mr. Morley still insist on the immediate evacuation of that country, or was that mere platform declamation? It would be unworthy of this country to withdraw before the wonderful work on which it was engaged had been accomplished. Sir W. Harcourt, the other night, had been asked where were the Whigs. A few years ago the right hon. gentleman had boasted that he himself was the last of the Whigs. The answer to the question, therefore, was that the last of the Whigs was stewing in Parnellite juice. Mr. Morley said the coming election would get rid of the unseemly comedy of gentlemen sitting on the Front Opposition Bench, and assailing Liberal measures and principles. To Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the Whigs, he might retort by asking, Where was the Radical? He denied that he had advocated an immediate evacuation of Egypt. Why should he oppose the Irish Local Government Bill in the face of a mechanical majority? They knew that such a bill could only be a stepping-stone to a larger measure of Home Rule. The Rossendale election had been fought on a Home Rule issue, and when the General Election came, they would be face to face with their opponents, and not exposed to an attack by enemies on the flank.

Mr. J. Redmond moved an Amendment for the reconsideration of the case of the imprisoned dynamiters. The Home Secretary declined to re-open the inquiry, and the debate was adjourned at midnight.

THE ADDRESS.

Lord Dudley, in moving the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne first adverted in feeling terms to the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and, turning to foreign affairs, warmly praised the firm and consistent policy pursued by the Government in Egypt. Referring to the legislative programme of the Ministry, he thought local government might now be properly extended to the people of Ireland, with due safeguards for the rights of the minority, and with efficient guarantees against abuse by political agitators. Lord Lamington, in seconding the address, joined in the tribute of homage paid to the memory of the Duke of Clarence, and, touching on African and Eastern affairs, expressed an earnest hope that the Bill for the improvement of the Legislative Councils in India would become law in the present session.

Lord Kimberley, having, on behalf of the Opposition, feelingly alluded to the affliction the Royal Family and the whole Empire had recently sustained, complained of our long occupation of Egypt, but admitted that the moment was hardly an appropriate one for pressing for its termination. He was glad an agreement had been come to with the United States for an arbitration on the Behring Sea question; but he regretted the dispute between the French and the Newfoundland fishermen was not equally advancing towards a satisfactory settlement. If the Irish Local Government Bill was not a "sham" it would be welcomed by his side of the House. With respect to the Small Holdings Bill, he asked what was its precise object. He twitted the Government with imitating the policy of the Opposition, while at the same time charging it with unworthily bidding for the agricultural vote, but he promised their measure fair and impartial consideration on its merits.

Lord Salisbury, having paid a high tribute to the personal character and qualities of the late Duke of Clarence, whose loss they all so much deplored, turned to Lord Kimberley's remarks. He said that the difference between the two parties on the question of Egypt was a difference of means and not of ends, and he expressed an earnest hope that no foreign country would believe that the English people, after all the sacrifices they had made, would abandon Egypt either to the supremacy of any other Power or to disorder and anarchy. He attributed the failure of a settlement of the Newfoundland difficulty to the feeling of uncertainty caused in the minds of the French Government by the speeches of the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons, and stated that they were now awaiting the result of the legislation which had been promised in the Newfoundland Assembly. As to the Small Holdings Bill, he believed there was no better guarantee for the maintenance of the Constitution than the existence of a large body of small landholders. Personal property now enjoyed an undue preference in respect to rates; and if there were a great multiplication of small land owners that injustice would hardly be allowed to continue. By increasing the number of owners of land they would add to the stability of their institutions and give the rural population some outlet for their abilities. Lord Kimberley's anticipations of the failure of the Government's ameliorative Irish legislation were, he hoped and believed, doomed to disappointment.

The Address was then agreed to, and on the motion of Lord Cross the Indian Councils Bill was read a first time, the House adjourning at 6-15.

In the Commons, the Speaker announced that the House had been to the House of Lords, where her gracious Majesty's Speech had been read.

Mr. Hermon-Hodge moved the Address in reply. He dwelt particularly on the success which had, by universal assent, attended the adoption of local government in England and Scotland, and insisted that in present circumstances the Government were not only justified but bound to pass a measure that would in this respect place the Irish people upon a footing of equality with Englishmen and Scotchmen. The motion was seconded by Mr. Milvain.

Sir W. Harcourt felt sure that in every part of the House the paragraph relating to the death of the Duke of Clarence and condolence with the Royal Family would be received with cordial acquiescence. He next paid a tribute of respect to the memory of late Mr. W. H. Smith, and remarked that the Opposition recognised the claims of that right hon. gentleman's successor in the leadership of the House of Commons. Turning to the Speech itself, he said it was very remarkable that neither the mover nor the seconder of the Address had alluded to the proposed bill for revising the existing agreement between the Government and the Bank of England. It was the only original part of the Speech, the remainder of which might be described as a "catalogue of remnants." As projects for revolutionising the currency deeply affected our commercial interests, he desired to know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant business or not. He protested against the right hon. gentleman's propounding a succession of speculative schemes for dealing with what were called great financial dangers, and urged that an end should be put to these nibblings with the currency of the country. As to the reference to local government for England, he remarked that he had never known a subject dealt with in a less satisfactory tone than was adopted by Lord Salisbury. He trusted the bill to be introduced by the Minister of Agriculture would be conceived in a wholly different spirit. With regard to local government for Ireland, the Opposition would be disposed, if a genuine and honest measure were brought forward, to give it their support, although it must be clearly understood that since the introduction of the Bill of 1886 they had fully recognised that the concession of local government would not satisfy the demands of those who advocated Home Rule. They would mainly consider the spirit in which the Government would approach the question, and with reference to this he contrasted the language of the mover of the Address with that used in his recent speech by the Prime Minister, who had heaped insults on the majority of the people of Ireland.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with much cheering, referred first to the death of the Duke of Clarence, and touching next on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith, to whose services he paid a warm tribute, he said of himself that he had no other desire but to discharge the duties which had devolved upon him in the spirit which had animated his predecessor. Of the greater part of Sir William Harcourt's speech he remarked that it had very little reference to the Speech from the Throne, and was conspicuous for its omissions. From the absence of any reference to Egypt and foreign affairs he presumed that Her Majesty's Opposition, on the whole, approved the attitude of the Government. As to the rearrangement of the relations between the Government and the Bank of England, the proper time for explaining the provisions of the bill was on its introduction, but he pointed out that when Sir R Peel proposed his measure without communicating with the banking interest they complained that their opinion had not been asked. As to the District Councils Bill, it was ready for introduction as soon as opportunity offered but with the other measures to which the Government were pledged it would have been unduly optimistic to assume that it could be passed at an early date. As to the right hon. gentleman's attack on Lord Salisbury's out-of-door speeches, which had no reference whatever to any topic touched on in the Queen's Speech, he denied that the Prime Minister had sneered at the poor; what he sneered at was the nostrums recommended by certain democratic politicians. He denied that Lord Salisbury's language, which had been twisted and perverted by the right hon. gentleman, could be fairly represented as insulting to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and he urged that such an attack should have been made on the Prime Minister in the House of Lords, where he could have answered it. Declining to follow Sir William Harcourt into the Home Rule controversy, he said, with regard to the Local Government Bill for Ireland, it would be introduced at once, and after Mr. Chaplin's Small Holdings Bill had made some advance, he hoped to take the second reading.

Mr. S. Smith expressed his satisfaction that the Indian Councils Bill was to be reintroduced, and urged the necessity of embodying the elective principle in it. The hon. member also made some discursive remarks on the opium traffic and the vote of last year. Mr Schwann also referred to the Indian Councils Bill and the abolition of the paddy tax in Ceylon; and Mr. Curzon, in reply, said the bill would be pressed on with as much speed as possible.

Sir C. Russell resented as an insult the Prime Minister's extra-Parliamentary attack upon the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. J. Lowther moved an amendment to the effect that the House deplored the retention in certain treaties with foreign States of provisions operating in restraint of the establishment of preferential trading relations between this country and her colonies, and that the House urged the early termination of such provisions in accordance with resolutions passed by Legislature of the Dominion of Canada and supported by the representatives in this country of the other self-governing colonies. The principal of free trade, he observed, was not accepted by the chief Monarchical States, nor by the Republics of France and the United States; and nowhere was it more thoroughly repudiated than in our self-governing colonies. If we remained in our present isolated position the colonies would make their own fiscal arrangements, and we should be left out in the cold. It was only right that the British Empire should have the same liberty to regulate its trade affairs as was possessed by every other country. Mr. Howard Vincent seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr Gray and Mr. Byron Reed, and opposed by Mr. Illingworth. Sir M. Hicks-Beach pointed out that we were even better able than the Canadian Legislature to form a sound judgment as to the commercial relations of this country with her colonies. He admitted that the provisions referred to in the treaties negotiated with Belgium in 1862 and with the German Zollverein in 1865 were relics of a past generation; and he would go a long way if he could secure a Zollverein between the colonies of the United Kingdom; but the miserable substitute now proposed would injure us without doing the colonies any good. When a favourable opportunity occurred it might be desirable to obtain a revision of the treaties with Belgium and the German Zollverein, but at the present moment Her Majesty's Government could not move in the direction indicated by his right hon. friend.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and on the motion of Mr. Broadhurst the debate was adjourned.

On Wednesday, Feb. 10, the adjourned debate on the Address lasted three hours and was resumed by Mr. Broadhurst, who complained of the neglect with which the Government had treated the subject of the amendment of the Employers' Liability Act, and urged the necessity for an increase in the staff of factory inspectors. The debate was continued by Mr. D. Plunket, Mr. S. Buxton, Mr. C. Graham, Sir. A. K. Rollit, Mr. T. Bolton, Mr. Ainslie, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. Buchanan. Sir J. Pease was disappointed at not finding in the Royal Speech any allusion to the Indian opium trade, and asked whether the Ministry agreed with the statement made by the late Mr. W. H. Smith that the policy of the Government would be to steadily decrease the quantity of land under poppy cultivation in India. Mr. Webster congratulated the Government on having, by their negotiations with the Sultan of Zanzibar, opened up to British commerce a considerable portion of the East African coast. He remarked that the abolition of the Indian opium traffic would not diminish the consumption of opium in China.

Mr. J. W. Lowther, replying to Mr. Bryce stated that it was intended to lay papers upon the table with regard to the riots in China, the Behring Sea negotiations, the revolution in Chili, and the commercial affairs of Europe. A complete agreement had been arrived at with the Government of the United States in regard to the Behring Sea Question, and Italy, France, and Sweden were to be asked to name arbitrators. Mr. Matthews expressed his earnest desire to be able to deal with the amendment of the Employers' Liability Act this session, and attributed to Mr. Broadhurst the blame for the failure of the bill introduced in previous sessions. On the motion of Mr. Chamberlain, the debate was again adjourned. The remainder of the sitting was occupied by the introduction and first reading of the bills, 126 in number, of which notice was given on Tuesday.

THE Khedive has remitted the unexpired terms of the punishment of five exiles, who were banished for their share in Arabi's rebellion. Among them are the prominent Nedim and Moussa Akad.

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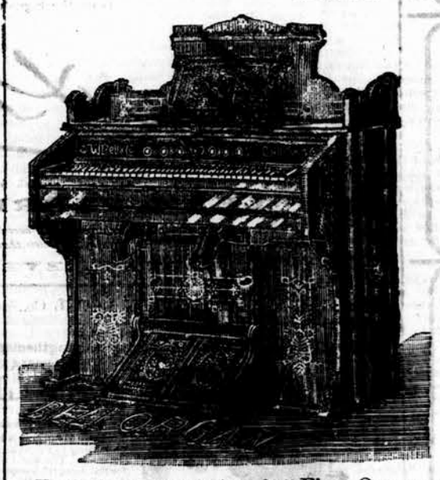

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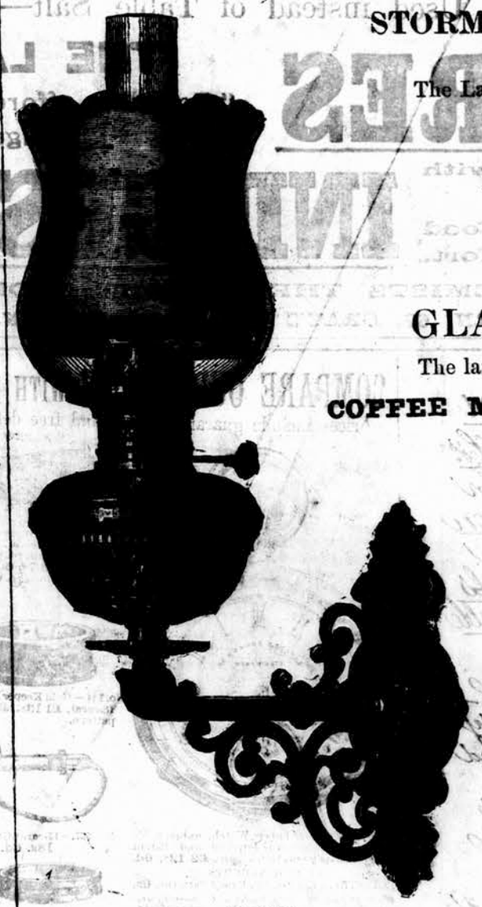
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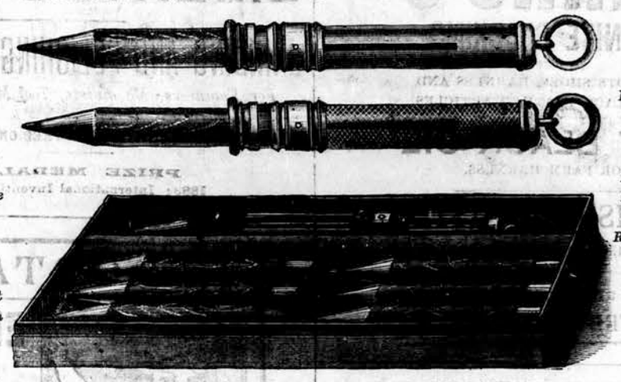
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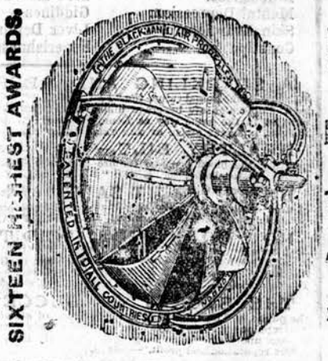
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